# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE JASON AT ST. JOHNS.

### FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

### Safety and Success of our Minister in China.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the evening of the 17th October, arrived at St. Johns, N. B., at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and sailed at 11 o'clock next morning, for New-York.

The royal mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The following is the very latest news forwarded by our Liverpool agent to Galway, on the afternoon of the 17th.

The China mail had reached England, and the details of the news state that the American Minister had been courteously received at Peking, and expected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the next mail.

The latest rumors are to the effect that the *Great Eastern* would sail for America about the 24th of October.

On the Paris Bourse, the funds had advanced, the *Reutes* closing at 69f. 80c.

It was denied that France seeks any indemnity from Sardinia for the expenses of the war, and the denial is accompanied by the statement that she merely asks for the payment of the advances made by her to that Power.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, arived at this port yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, with two days later advices.

By the *Persia* we are placed in possession of highly interesting correspondence, and details of news from England and the Continent.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

#### Her Success and her Failure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

The late excursion of the *Great Eastern* sufficiently fulfilled the conditions of a trial trip to establish at least two conclusions: The first is, that she will approximately answer the intentions of her builders, by making the passage to Australia and back with about the speed of ordinary ships, at a slight positive economy in the amount of horse-power required, (by reason of her better model,) but without a probable saving in fuel for a given horse-power, her engines being of the old kind; and, lastly, with a decided economy over ships which have to lengthen their passage and stop for coals. Any good steamer can carry coals to Australia and back, and a cargo, but the *Great Eastern* can carry a large and paying cargo in addition to her coals. She has so far proved herself equal to the best ordinary ships; therefore, the only question is, Has not her size been too much exaggerated? Can she be filled, even to Australia? Many vessels of over 3,000 tons have gone begging for work within the past few years, simply because they were too large for their cargoes. To run them would have been to follow the example of some of our railway managers, who use a twenty-six-ton locomotive and a tender to draw two dozen people, instead of reducing expenses at least half, by light tank engines. Extremely long voyages are her only hope, if anything like a speed of fifteen knots is contemplated. Or, she may prove so extremely comfortable as to make a twelve or fourteen day passenger ship—with all grades of accommodation, and an unprecedented assurance of safety—between Europe and America. At such a speed she could afford to carry passengers, during *the season*, at rates which, from their very cheapness, would half fill her rooms, while less safe and comfortable vessels could not afford to run slowly, but must depend on their speed alone.

That the *Great Eastern's* success can only be founded on size, and not on unprecedented economy in any other behalf, was pretty certainly indicated by the events and results of the trial trip, a few of which I will briefly recapitulate. Her hull and machinery, which are simply the magnified hull and machinery of an ordinary screw and an ordinary paddle steamer combined, have been constructed with praiseworthy accuracy, and they betray their parentage by exhibiting all the ancestral traits. There is no new blood in the *Leviathan*. The *Great Eastern* has proved no new law of fluid resistance. On her recent trial she presented an area of immersed midship section of 1,880 square feet, whereas when fully laden this area will be increased to at least 2,200 square feet. The highest speed accomplished at any time was 14¾ knots, or about 17 miles per hour, 2,500 yards of canvas being spread under a somewhat favoring breeze. As nearly as was calculated from a measurement of coal by the bushel instead of the cwt., and from a few hasty diagrams at constantly varying speeds, the screw-engines were exerting about 4,700 horse-power, at their average maximum speed of 41 turns, and were then represented by those in charge of them to be burning at the rate of 150 tons per twenty-four hours, or a fraction less than 3 pounds per hour per horse-power. I not only observed, but was officially informed, that the diagrams giving this horse-power as well as all the others, must be taken with a large allowance, not because they were in themselves wrong, but because at many different speeds no diagrams were taken; therefore the average number of revolutions of the screw, during the whole voyage, being about 34, its average horse-power is not known. The screw engineer's statement of the consumption of coal by the screw, during the whole trip, was 125 tons per day. Other parties state, and I also saw, that the measurement of coal was not performed to a nicety; the baskets of coal largely exceeded their nominal weight. I believe, therefore, in default of mathematical truth, and am sustained in the impression by impartial persons, that the consumption of coal for an average speed of say 13½ knots was much more than at the rate of 125, or even 150 tons for the screw, and 90, as was afterwards shown, for the paddle-boilers, but that it was some 300 tons a day. We have no reliable diagrams at an average speed, but can only infer from the usual calculations that the total average horse-power could not have much exceeded 6,500, and that the consumption of coal was, at least 4 pounds per horse-power for the screw, and 3½ pounds for the paddles. The paddle-engine's fuel was not measured till the last day of the trip. Then, during an average speed of less than 9 revolutions, the coal was reported at 90 tons per day, and diagrams taken at 10 revolutions gave a horse-power of 2,900. This would give about 3 pounds per hour per horse-power. When these engines were working at 11½ turns, however—their highest speed—the horse-power was not ascertained, and can only be inferred. The highest amount of power exerted whilst the vessel was going at her most rapid rate was probably—for it can only be given conjecturally—about 7,900 horse-power for both screw and paddle, the result, unassisted by sails, having been probably no more than 14 knots an hour, and the consumption of coals at the rate of above 300 tons per day. And here the *Great Eastern* is on a common footing with ordinary ships.

There is no reason to expect that a speed of 18 knots can be made without an increase of power in proportion to the cube of the velocity. The experience with nearly all other steam vessels confirms this supposition. At the latter speed, therefore, the *Great Eastern* would require at least 16,000 horse-power, which is, we may say at once, more than her boilers are capable of supplying. In exerting this power, all the engines would be required to maintain, in addition to the ordinary vacuum, 20 pounds per square inch upon the pistons throughout the whole length of their stroke, the screw-engines making 53 and the paddle-engines 14 turns per minute. To attempt to force the boilers, especially with anything but the best coal, would greatly increase the rate of consumption, and it is altogether likely that upwards of 650 tons of coal would be burned daily in driving the great ship at the utmost power of her engines—rather more than from 180 to 240 tons, which the newspapers here have variously stated as her allowance at 18 knots.

The second conclusion which the trial trip establishes is, that the *Great Eastern* was not commenced in accordance with sound commercial or scientific principles, that she is no vital improvement upon, but simply an exaggeration of old fashions, and that her failure to cheapen transport by reason of any other feature except her size, should have been foreseen and avoided. Her simple attribute of extent has, of course called out some excellent details and workmanship, and in itself will at some day be exactly what is wanted. We all hope it is not in advance of the age; but the preservation of old and expensive processes and details, on a scale which will only quadruple the cost of failure, should it occur, detracts from the merit and splendor of the enterprise. There is not an honest and practical marine engineer in Christendom who has had to do, in his experience, with the development of any of the leading improvements of the day in marine machinery—not one who will deny that had one-half of the cost of the *Grea Eastern* been judiciously spent in perfecting some of the improvements, the other half would have built a vessel whose fame and success would have stamped the very age with its name. Had such an attempt been attended with misfortunes, everybody would have sympathized with its originators, helped them on, and hoped for better luck; and success would have come, if there is any reliance to be placed on the great truths of nature and science. Surface condensation, allowing the use of small light boilers, high steam and economical engines, better materials and better combustion—these are the elements of revolution in ocean navigation—not the building of Great Easterns—the simple multiplication of things that are known to be bad and costly, without an attempt at improvement. Therefore I believe that the public sympathy with the "liberal spirit," which has urged forward this "splendid enterprise," though it may probably be hearty, will not be painfully extreme, at the dampened prospects of the great ship company.

Really great and peculiarly interesting as the *Great Eastern* really is—a fact which we shall be likely to bear in mind—let us never for a moment forget that such enterprises stand in the way of real improvement, by absorbing the money, and betraying the confidence so deeply needed for better purposes.

TUBAL CAIN.

### POLITICAL TOPICS IN LONDON.

#### New Turn in the Italian Question—Kossuth in England—Mr. Cobden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

An important change in the aspect of Italian affairs, in the opinion of the best-informed persons here, has occurred since I last wrote to you. Russia and Prussia have pronounced in very decisive terms against Austria's being allowed to reinstate the old rulers of the Duchies by force. The motives that inspire them are very different, but their jealousy of Austria is equal, and their desire for her humiliation beyond the Alps, the same.

The Czar and his family continue to draw closer the ties that connect them with the House of Savoy; and though for some months there seemed to be "a cooling off" between them, arising from doubts entertained at St. Petersburgh as to the real intentions of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Central Italy, in proportion as these misgivings have subsided, the disposition has revived on the part of Russia to see the power of Austria completely broken in the Peninsula. Her statesmen also perceive that by making her influence once more felt in sympathy with the views of Piedmont, she may aid in extinguishing any lingering hopes of French aggrandisement in the person of Prince NAPOLEON—*Fitz-*JEROME, as he is called. The long-cherished dreams of Prussia, regarding the head-ship of Germany, are manifestly once more uppermost in her foreign and domestic policy. The Duke of SAXE-COBURGH has been instigated to become a sort of pioneer in the direction of what is enigmatically termed "federal reform," but which in reality means the disintegration of the political system of Germany, as settled by the Congress of Vienna, and the reconstruction of the national constitution on a Republican basis, excluding all non-German elements. The tendency of such a new federal pact would unquestionably be to diminish the importance (small as it is already) of the minor courts and governments, and practically to give Prussia the *hegemony* or leadership in military matters her princes have so long coveted. The English Government readily enters into these projects. Prince ALBERT sees in them the increased power of his son-in-law, the expectant sovereign of Prussia; and the Whig Ministry naturally favor whatever promises the spread of constitutional ideas and forms in Germany. On this ground, and for the sake of these objects, a better understanding has been come to between the Court and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was at first highly distasteful to them as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE go entirely with the noble member for London in these respects, and I was told yesterday by a mutual friend, who has had opportunities of learning accurately Mr. GLADSTONE'S sentiments regarding Reform, that he is not indisposed to move onward now in that direction. To return, however, to the point at which I set out—Italy's prospects are thus brightening in various quarters. So it is certain there was but one real danger, namely, that in pique at the neglect of his advice about his cousin, LOUIS NAPOLEON might once more seek the friendship of Austria and Rome. Of the good will of the latter he has often shown himself to be highly solicitous, and his fear of making an open quarrel with the Vatican alone restrained his anger, the other day, when replying to the somewhat threatening speech addressed to him by the Archbishop of Bordeaux. Nevertheless, he contrived to utter words of warning that have struck dismay into the ultra-Montainists everywhere. He tells the Papal government plainly that he will not much longer act as its protector, and that its future existence as a temporal power must depend upon its fulfillment of its duties to its subjects, better than it has hitherto done. I have often heard it said by personal friends of this strange man, that the two points on which he avowed his standing dissent from his uncle's policy, were a desire at all times to avoid quarrelling with the Holy See, and a like resolution never to break, if possible, with England. For ten years he has contrived to maintain both these principles of policy, because they were in no way incompatible; but the British government now urge him vehemently to make clean work of it in Italy, and he avows himself weary and disgusted with the obstinate refusal of Rome to make any concessions that would save the point of honor for him, were he to throw his shield once more over its weakness.

M. KOSSUTH has returned to England. He has recovered his equanimity, and speaks without asperity of the French Emperor. He acquits him of bad faith to the Hungarians, but of course treats the peace of Villafranca as for the time ruinous to the hopes of his country. He does not, perhaps say, (but I am assured by one who seldom has misled me about any matter of fact in which he speaks confidently) that at the last interview M. KOSSUTH had with LOUIS NAPOLEON before the battle of Solferino, the Emperor said emphatically, "Remember I cannot bid you tell your countrymen to rise in revolt until I get to Venice, for I do not know whether I may not have to conclude the war before I am half way thither." It is stated that the French were to send 40,000 men into Hungary when they had obtained possession of that City.

There are letters in town from Count CAVOUR, who writes in high spirits. He was asked the other day to become President of the Commission about to be named, to report upon a new Electoral Law for the lately annexed territories. His reply was, "This or anything else you like to put me to do, by which I can serve the cause for which I have toiled so constantly and so long."

There are rumors of the army of the King of Naples being ordered to enter the States of the Church, in order to coöperate with the Papal troops in an attack on Bologna. GARIBALDI and FANTI express their hopes that they may commit so palpable a blunder, which would at once justify them in throwing an expedition into the Two Sicilies, and raising there likewise the standard of revolution.

The Spanish Government have got significant hints from both our Government and that of France, that they had better devote their undivided attention to the chastisement of the pirates of Barbary, and not attempt to meddle in the strifes of the Italians.

Mr. COBDEN, who has been in town this last fortnight, is going to spend the Winter with his family in Paris. He is not disposed to embark actively in any political agitation just now. He tells his friends in private that he does not think the middle classes of the country are prepared to move sincerely in favor of further enfranchisement; and without their aid in times of peaceful prosperity, he thinks nothing important can be achieved. He is, therefore, for waiting the course of events, and not prematurely undertaking any new party organization. Respecting China he is stronger than ever; and to-day we have Capt. LANGLEY, the son of the Bishop of Durham, who was in Admiral HOPE'S flotilla, and who has returned hence wounded, publicly sustaining the opinion that Mr. BRUCE was all in the wrong. The *Times* may try to throw their ridicule on this view, but it is our opinion that it is widely entertained among all classes of the community here.

### AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

#### The Losses at Solferino—Medical Topics—Meeting of the Friends of the Late American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

Why is it, even when a war is popular, and when every one knows that victories are only to be gained by a great sacrifice of human life, that Generals will persist in concealing the number of their losses? Is this world so dishonest, so afraid to look its own life in the face, that all cotemporary history must forever be a lie? Are our children only to be trusted with the sacred privilege of telling the truth on our own epoch?

Three days after the battle of Solferino, when the number of missing men in each corps must have been officially counted at headquarters, a detailed report of the battle issued from Cavriana, and was published to the world in the *Moniteur*, which placed the number of casualties on the French side at fifteen thousand, and on that of the Piedmontese at six thousand, making a total of twenty-one thousand for the allied army. This, then, is the figure the Emperor NAPOLEON gives to history. It is the figure that has been officially accepted, and which has formed the data for the thousands of comparisons, discussions and disputes on the late campaign. But we have now other data more in accordance with the facts. You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that on the afternoon of the battle, French officers estimated their loss at twenty-five thousand men, in killed and wounded, and that this was our own estimate, drawn from our observations on the spot.

Since that period I have seen nothing to convince me that this estimate was too high; and now, on the contrary, I have just met in an Italian medical journal an official statement from one of the principal surgeons of Brescia, Dr. BARTOLOMEO GUALLA, which shows that instead of 21,000 as the Allied loss at Solferino, in killed and wounded, it ought to be about 45,000! Dr. GUALLA gives the following statistics: After the battle of Solferino thirty-seven hospitals were opened at Brescia. The number of French wounded who entered these hospitals was 17,345: of Italians, 13,959; of Austrians, 1,612. Total wounded in the hospitals of Brescia, 32,916. *This is for Brescia only.* Now if you will recollect that large numbers who were mortally wounded died at the towns of Castiglione, Lonato, Desenzano, Montechiaro, and other places between the battlefield and Brescia, and that very many of those treated in these villages and entered into a state of convalescence there, never entered the Brescia hospitals at all, the total of casualties ought to be increased on the statistics of Dr. GUALLA some five or six thousand for the Allied arms; and thus we arrive at a total of losses for the Allied arms of about 45,000. It is true, that by the 5th of July the hospitals of Castiglione were evacuated; but those of Desenzano had wounded men as late as the 10th of July, while at the City of Bergamo, further away from the battle-field than Brescia, there were eleven hundred wounded men.

Of the 32,916 wounded men received into the hospitals of Brescia, 1,273 (according to Dr. GUALLA) died, 26,038 were discharged cured, and the balance 5,605, are either in a state of convalescence, or have wounds which have degenerated into chronic sores and have been sent to their families or to the military hospitals of Paris.

Dr. GUALLA adds the following medical statistics There were 451 amputations performed in the hospitals of Brescia; 14 disarticulations, or amputations at the joints; 4 operations with the trephine, (boring the cranium,) of which 3 were cured and 1 died; and 76 cases of tetanus, (an accident which sometimes follows operations, and of which one of the symptoms is lock-jaw,) of which 8 were cured and 68 died.

Now, since the French Government has thus far concealed from the public the facts in regard to the losses at the battle of Solferino, I propose to fix here finally and irrevocably an approximative figure of those losses, based upon the statistics of Dr. GUALLA and upon my own observations the day of the battle and for a fortnight succeeding that event. *Of the French*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 17,345; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,500; dead on the field of battle, 5,000; total, 24,845, or say 25,000. *Of the Piedmontese*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 13,959; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,000; dead on the field of battle, 4,000; total, 19,959, or say 20,000. Grand total of losses for the allied army, in killed and wounded, 45,000.

The number of dead bodies found on the field of battle has never been stated officially in any reports yet published. The approximate figures assumed above will not be considered too high in proportion to the number of wounded. To these ought to be added about 3,000 deaths of wounded men—a low figure—since the battle, and thus we have a total of deaths from the battle of Solferino, in the ranks of the allied army of 14,000 men.

Of the casualties in the Austrian army we know absolutely nothing upon which we can place reliance. We learn from travelers that their hospitals were crowded with wounded, and we know that, all things being equal, an army that retreats can fire fewer shots than an army that advances. At Solferino the whole Austrian army retreated during sixteen hours over the ground between Castiglione and the Mincio, a distance of eight miles, and must have had many men shot in the back; and when the back is turned there is no longer an equilibrium between the two destructive forces; instead of 1=1 it is then 2=0.

The above figures will give a better idea than we have yet had of the magnitude of the great closing battle of the Italian campaign. The reader must have remarked that the official reports have never yet spoken but in vague terms of the numbers of combatants on both sides on that day. They content themselves with the unsatisfactory assertion that they contended against superior forces. But if there were 45,000 casualties on the victorious side, and as many and perhaps a fifth more on the other, it is tolerably sure that four hundred thousand men. at least, were engaged in the battle, and probably more. It is a little singular that the War Departments of the respective countries do not publish faithful and complete statistics on this subject.

The statistics of Dr. GUALLA on tetanus brings to mind that I have not yet referred to the alleged discovery of a remedy for this terrible affection. Dr. VELLA, of Turin, conceived the idea this Summer, in treating a case of lock-jaw, of administering as an experiment, the curarina, a powerfully poisonous alkaloid obtained from the Woorara-tree (*Lasiostoma Curare*) of South America. This poison was first, I believe, brought to the notice of European *savans* by the late Prince CHARLES BUONAPARTE, who, four or five years ago made elaborate experiments with it in this city, aided by young Dr. JOHN W. GREEN, of New-York. These experiments proved that while this substance was a powerful *toxique* absorbed into the blood through abrasions of the skin, its effects were much less notable if ingested into the stomach and submitted to the action of the gastric juice. Moreover it was discovered that when thus ingested, this substance acted directly upon the nervous system, and more particularly upon the motor nerves, determining an absolute relaxation of the muscular contractions under the control of these nerves. This quality of the *curare* was remarked by Dr. VELLA, and suggested to him the idea of employing it in the treatment of tetanus. His first and only experiment thus far was successful. But tetanus sometimes yields to other remedies, and sometimes terminates favorably without the use of any remedies; so that the Academy of Medicine of Paris, to whom was addressed the observations of the Italian surgeon, refused to accept the *curare* as a specific for this terrible disease, until further experiments had been made. Three other experiments have since been made, two of which failed and one succeeded, and as these experiments will be largely multiplied; we shall soon know what estimate to place upon the discovery of Dr. VELLA.

I have also neglected to speak till now of the famous disinfecting agent of Messrs. CORNE & DEMAUX, the mixture of coal tar and plaster of Paris. The quality claimed for this mixture is that of immediately disinfecting suppurating sores, no matter of wha extent or malignity, of bringing about a healthy action by the ready absorption of the liquids, and a gentle stimulus to the parts. It is, in fact, a discovery of the first importance, if its inventors do not claim too much for it. It was tried extensively upon the wounded French soldiers at Milan, and we have the testimony of Baron LARRY and Marshal VAILLANT to its marvelous effects. Since then no other remedy is used in Paris, in these cases, but here the effect is not so uniformly good as was at first anticipated. Nevertheless, it is the best remedy in use, and is destined to enter the materia medica as a valuable addition to this class of remedies.

I mention this subject here more particularly because, owing to the dry climate of the United States, such a remedy is more useful there than here; and since the remedy is simple and susceptible of universal application, it ought to come into universal use. The medical journals have, no doubt, already published the formula, as the remedy has been before the public since the month of May. Some indifferent success here, however, has been attributed to an imperfect mixture, and the hospitals use now only the mixture made by the two inventors themselves, Messrs. CORNE and DEMAUX. Something like fifty reclamations have been offered to the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medicine in favor of priority of invention, or in favor of other alleged better remedies; but, fortunately for the inventors, their remedy has a powerful protector in both these learned bodies in the person of Dr. VELPEAU.

A growing subject of alarm in France is the frequent death within the last year of individuals bitten by a certain kind of fly. The death is certain and rapid if the bite is not immediately incised and cauterized, either with the actual cautery or with some active caustic substance. Death takes place most frequently in from four to twenty-four hours, and with much the same symptoms as from the bite of venomous snakes. It is supposed that the insects, in order to produce such instantaneous and powerful effects on the human body, must have recently fed upon some decayed animal matter.

You will perceive, by the published proceedings in *Galignani's Messenger*, that a meeting of American citizens was held in this place yesterday, at the American Chapel, to express sympathy and respect for the late lamented Judge MASON, American Minister at Paris. The resolutions, which I subjoin, are correct, with the exception of the omission of the titles of the deceased, a fault, perhaps, in the printer:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove JOHN Y. MASON from the world wherein he occupied a most eminent place; we, the citizens of the United States at this present time sojourning in Paris, the better to honor his memory, to express our sense of his public services, and to testify our sorrow at his departure from this life, have assembled together in public meeting, and unanimously adopted these resolutions:

*Resolved*, That JOHN Y. MASON, by his unselfish, patriotic, and lifelong services in various offices of fidelity and trust in his native Commonwealth and under the Federal Government, justly commands the gratitude of every American;

*Resolved*, That the Americans here present express their sincere grief for this national loss, as well as their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased at the affliction it has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit upon them.

*Resolved*, That the President of this meeting be requested to lay a copy of these proceedings before the family of the late J. Y. MASON, before the Department of State at Washington, and before the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, the Richmond *Inquirer*, and *Galignani's Messenger*.

The meeting was quite large, and united, besides a few Englishmen and Frenchmen, a considerable number of Americans who occupy high political positions. On the motion of Mr. SPENCER, United States Consul at Paris, the Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, Mr. SPENCER was then named Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. SEELEY opened the meeting with prayer. Col. PRESTON addressed the meeting, on taking the Chair, and recalled, in a feeling manner, the high political and social virtues of the deceased. A Committee of Five, on resolutions, was named, as follows: Dr. McDowell, of Missouri, the Hon. Carroll Spence, of Baltimore, Minister to, Constantinople; the Hon. Mr. Fair, of Alabama, Minister to Belgium; Gov. Dyer, of Rhode Island; and Gen. Gansevoort, of New-York. On presenting the resolutions of condolence, Dr. McDOWELL pronounced an interesting eulogy of the deceased, giving a history of his youth, and of the various public functions he had exercised. The resolutions were seconded by the Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, in a short and eloquent speech, and he in turn was followed by the Hon. Mr. CLINGMAN, Senator from North Carolina; then Gov. DYER of Rhode Island, was called upon, and made a neat and appropriate speech; he was followed by the Hon. Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, and by Mr. TIFFANY of St. Louis, all eulogizing in warm and generous terms the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. The meeting then, on motion, adjourned. The Hon. Mr. EUSTIS, member of Congress from Louisiana, Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, Consul at Liverpool, and the Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., were present at the meeting.

The American colony, united thus in the afternoon to do honor to the memory of their lamented Minister, were again found in the evening at a grand Concert at the Hotel du Louvre, given by two of their countrywomen, Madame LORINI WHITING of Boston, and Miss HINKLEY of Albany. These ladies, both of whom have acquired a considerable reputation abroad for their musical talents, were assisted by M. GRAZIANI and M. SALABERT. The Concert was numerously attended, and the execution of the various pieces warmly applauded. MALAKOFF.

### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

#### THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The feature of importance in the political news by this arrival is the announcement in the semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Paris that a European Congress will shortly meet. The article in the *Constitutionnel* states that the only question remaining to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting Powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conferences will be submitted to the Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

*From the Paris Correspondent of Le Nord.*

I learn that the signing of the treaty of peace at Zurich may be looked on as decidedly adjourned for the moment, in consequence of difficulties raised by Austria, and which could not be removed by Prince METTERNICH at Biarritz. The last conversation of the Austrian Ambassador with the Emperor took place in the presence of the Prince of Oldenburg and of Lord COWLEY. Prince METTERNICH developed at length the reasons for which Austria insisted on the necessity of reproducing in the treaty of peace the preliminaries of Villafranca as regards the recall of the Archdukes; it was true, he said, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had undertaken not to employ force to reestablish the dispossessed members of his family, but the principle that they should be recalled was not stipulated at Villafranca without good reasons, and it ought, therefore, to be maintained and respected in the definitive treaty of peace. The Emperor replied, that since the time of the peace of Villafranca the populations had pronounced with such unanimity and energy against the return of the Archdukes as to constitute a *fait accompli* which both justice and the most vulgar prudence required to be taken into account; and he asked what was the use of mentioning in the definitive treaty that the Princes were to be recalled if that measure could not be carried out? Annexation, he added, was an act of another kind, and Europe would be free in a Congress to accept or reject it, without exciting fatal conflicts. Prince METTERNICH was not convinced by these observations, and declared that Austria would not sign the treaty of peace if it were not in accord with the preliminaries of Villafranca. The treaty is not, however, contrary thereto, since France only consented to the return of the Dukes if it could be accomplished by the will of the populations; but did not undertake to effect it by force. Prince METTERNICH added that he profoundly regretted the incident, which would adjourn the renewal of amicable relations between France and Austria. The Emperor begged the Austrian diplomatist to communicate to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH the grave motives which, under present circumstances, should induce him not to seek the sense of the basis of Villafranca by exaggerating them. It was on these terms, if I am well informed, that Prince METTERNICH left the Emperor of the French.

#### DICTATOR FARINI ON THE MURDER.

The latest accounts from Parma intimate that justice was being done for the murder of Count ANVITI. A large number of arrests had been made, including, it was believed, all the principal parties implicated in the assassination. Arrests continued to be made, but the town was quite tranquil.

A proclamation had been issued by Dictator FARINI, wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen through the noble and devoted conduct of its sons in the esteem of all civilized nations, and the public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:

"I am invested by the people to protect its rights and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, and not where their honor is tarnished. The heart of VICTOR EMANUEL has been afflicted by this dreadful event; he is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as to procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation, in the same sense, was published by Gen. FANTI.

#### English Investments in the United States.

The London *Times*, in its City Article of the 14th ult., commenting on the difficulties encountered by Englishmen in search of investments, says:

"America, which might at this juncture have afforded the most suitable field for the employment of British capital, to the advantage not merely of the two countries, but of the world, is at present not to be seriously named as a competitor for our financial confidence. *Her speculative securities were thought a year or two ago to have reached the point of greatest disfavor, but the past twelve months have shown that such was not the case.* New-York writers will probably attribute this to any but the true cause, yet they will scarcely attempt to demonstrate that British capitalists, to whom national prejudice is little known when the safe acquisition of an extra one or two per cent. interest is in question, have ever manifested any want of credulity so long as even credulity could hold on. Canadian investments, owing to the latest experiences of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway lines, are not much removed from the ordinary American category."

The *Times* concludes "That no outlet of any magnitude for our superabundant means is likely for some time to offer itself, and that Consols and ordinary Railway stock must continue in increased demand until the commercial prosperity of the country takes a turn, or new signs of war create alarm, or prices have attained the mania point, when the public, now so discreet, will rush into any novel imposture that may be concocted for them."

#### Miscellaneous Facts.

The Tuscan Cabinet has ordered the *exequatur* to be canceled in the case of a Leghorn merchant, M. BONA, Acting American Consul at that seaport, and a dispatch has been sent to President BUCHANAN, explanatory of the act, and professing the utmost cordiality to the great American Republic. Signor BONA is alleged to have outstepped his functions, and outraged the neutrality of the United States by sanctioning, at a banquet given at Monte Nero, the intrigues of Prince PONIATOWSKI, such banquet being not of a personal, but openly political character.

The following paragraph, from a London journal, will be of interest to naturalized citizens of the United States:

"It may be remembered that some time ago a young Hanoverian, named ERNST, who had been naturalized a citizen of the United States, to which he went some years ago with his parents, was, on his paying a visit to Hanover, arrested, and ordered to perform the military service in the army to which he had been called. But he claimed exemption as an American citizen, and the United States Government having supported his pretentions, the Hanoverian Cabinet has just set him at liberty."

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have purchased the Glasgow and New-York Company's steamers *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, and will, therefore, be enabled to give increased accommodation between England, Ireland and America.

The remains of the late Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the eminent English engineer, are to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

The following paragraph is from the Plymouth *Journal*: "We learn that in consequence of ill health, THOMAS WERE FOX, Esq., having lately applied to his Excellency, President BUCHANAN, to be pleased to transfer the honorable appointment of Consul for the United States for this port to his son, THOMAS W. Fox, Jr., this gentleman has received the appointment as held by his father, accompanied with the assurance of the most entire satisfaction of the Government at Washington of the faithful discharge of the duties of the Consulate by Mr. FOX, Sen., during the long period of forty years he held the office."

It seems that Belgian and British vessels, as well as American, have been fired into by the Spaniards at Tarifa. The Brussels *Indépendance* publishes a note on the subject which may explain the mistake that has occurred. This note goes to prove that all the blame falls on the captains of the vessels, who had evidently disregarded the maritime laws and regulations, and shows that the Spanish authorities only acted as they had a right to do.

A telegram from Trieste states that an American frigate has arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murder committed there three years ago.

#### Very Latest by the Persia.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The gloom which prevailed yesterday in the Stock Exchange, has been dissipated to-day by a buoyancy, the result being a general improvement. Consols have risen ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and the new Indian Loan ¾ ₱ cent.

British Railway Stocks were especially strong, all the markets closed firm at the best point of the day. There was a good demand for money to-day, and although the best bills were discounted in some quarters at 2½@2⅝ ₱ cent., several of the principal establishments could scarcely be prevailed upon to accept business below the bank minimum.

No gold was sent into or withdrawn from the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City Article of the same date says:

"English funds opened this morning with general symptoms of revival, and have again increased in strength during the day from the article in the *Constitutionnel*, intimating that all the leading Powers in Europe are about to take part in a Congress for the adjustment of the Italian question.

The supply of capital from the payment of the dividends led to a further demand for Indian Securities, and also to a slight rise in Exchequer Bills, it being difficult to find employment for money upon any terms in the Stock Exchange. The final price from Paris this evening shows a full recovery from the Fall of ½ ₱ cent., which took place yesterday.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a demand for bills upon Amsterdam and Hamburg, a slight improvement took place in the rate on Paris, the quotations on Austrian were less favorable to that Empire.

In the produce markets, during the week, transactions were moderate, and there is still a want of animation. The most prominent feature has been a partial revival in demand for sugar.

The railway market has shown increased strength, and closed at a very general advance, averaging 12 ₱ cent.

The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom last week, show an increase of £43,050 over last year."

LARGE FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

The firm of P. ALEXIEFF & Co., of Moscow, has failed. They have had heavy transactions in sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. Liabilities estimated considerably over half a million sterling. It is asserted, however, that their assets will be sufficient to cover the whole, although not immediately available. Their losses are supposed to have been caused by a speculation, but they have had nothing to do with the recent operations in tallow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen, on the 16th ult., opened the aqueduct which is to convey water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow, a distance of 37 miles. The Queen made a reply to the address of the Corporation of Glasgow. It rained furiously, except during the performance of the ceremony. Her Majesty leaves Edinburg for the South at 9 this morning. The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 15th.

The Admiralty have issued orders to four of the leading ship-building firms for the construction of an iron-cased steam frigate similar to that now building at the Thames iron works. This steam frigate is rapidly progressing, the keel having been laid down and the bulkheads for the water tight compartments being considerably advanced.

#### Commercial Intelligence by the Jason.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 17—P. M.

The cotton market continues steady; the sales of Saturday and to-day foot up 16,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet, but steady, at Friday's rates.

The Provision market is dull, and without special change.

The Produce market is generally unaltered.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from America.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 96@96⅛ for money and account.


[Advertisement.]

POLITICAL.

**Manifesto of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association to their Fellow-Citizens of the State and Country.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association, held on the 18th inst., a Committee was unanimously appointed, on motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, "to collect the details of the history of the affair at Harper's Ferry, and if it prove that there be any connection between the conspirators and any political body at the North, that —— sum of money be appropriated to disseminate the facts, and to make known to our Southern brethren our utter condemnation of the instigators of the movement."

In accordance with this resolution, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. WATTS SHERMAN, ROYAL PHELPS and S. L. M. BARLOW, submitted, at a meeting which was convened on the 25th inst., the following address to the people for consideration. It was unanimously resolved that it should be printed in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and extensively circulated, under the authority of the Democratic Vigilant Association, whose Executive Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

| | |
|---|---|
| Watts Sherman, | Elias S. Higgins, |
| James Lee, | Isaac Townsend, |
| Algernon S. Jarvis, | Stephen Johnson, |
| B. M. Whitlock, | Joel Conklin, |
| Charles A. Lamont, | Schuyler Livingston, |
| Joel Wolfe, | J. T. Soutter, |
| Samuel L. M. Barlow, | Benjamin H. Field, |
| Reuben Withers, | Moses Taylor, |
| George J. Forrest, | Royal Phelps, |
| N. W. Chater, | E. K. Alburtis, |
| Arthur Leary, | William T. Coleman, |
| George C. Collins, | John T. Agnew, |
| James Olwell, | George Greer, |
| B. N. Fox, | John W. Culbert, |
| John McKesson, | Henry Yelverton, |
| | Thos. F. Youngs. |

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The community was thrown into consternation, on the 17th instant, by the appalling intelligence that a formidable outbreak, headed by Northern Abolitionists, had broken out at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, with the avowed object of arousing the colored population of the South, to take up arms against their masters. It resulted in the sacrifice of valuable lives and the destruction of private and public property; but it failed of success, and the most of those who actively participated in it, were slain or taken prisoners. Had the expectations of its leaders been fulfilled, a portion of the Southern States would now be under the scourge of a hideous uprising of brutality and ignorance against civilization, involving fearful deeds of blood, rapine and outrage, which it sickens the imagination to dwell upon.

Short-livid and contracted in locality as the Harper's Ferry rebellion was, such deep and enduring results, for good or evil, cannot fail to spring from it' that it is essential for every conservative citizen to understand its true import. We therefore request a careful perusal of the following outline of its history, and that every one who cherishes the peace and welfare of his country, will ponder over the truths it teaches before voting at the coming election. It will

slaves; to consult with them as to their rights and interests, and the means of promoting them; to show your interest in their welfare and your readiness to assist them; let them know that they have your sympathy, and it will give them courage, self-respect and ambition, and make men of them—infinitely better men to live by, as neighbors and friends, than the indolent, arrogant, selfish, heartless, domineering robbers and tyrants who now keep both yourselves and the slaves in subjection, and look with contempt upon all who live by honest labor.

5. To change your political institutions soon as possible; and, in the meantime, give never a vote to a slaveholder; pay no taxes to their government if you can either resist or evade them; as witnesses and jurors; give no testimony and no verdicts in support of any slaveholding claims; perform no military, patrol or police service, mob slaveholding courts, jails, and sheriffs; do nothing, in short, for sustaining Slavery, but everything you safely and rightfully can, publicly and privately, for its overthrow.

The document in question continues:

We are unwilling to take the responsibility of advising any general insurrection, or any taking of life, until we of the North go down to take part in it, in such numbers as to insure a certain and easy victory. We, therefore, advise that, for the present, operations be confined to the seizure of property, and the chastisement of individual slaveholders and their accomplices; and that these things be done only so far as they can be done without too great danger to the actors.

We specially advise the flogging of individual slaveholders. This is a case where the medical principle, that like cures like, will certainly succeed. Give the slaveholders, then, a taste of their own whips. Spare their lives, but not their backs. The arrogance they have acquired by the use of the lash upon others will be soon taken out of them when the same scourge shall be applied to themselves. A band of ten or twenty determined negroes, well armed, having their rendezvous in the forests, coming out upon the plantations by day or night, seizing individual slaveholders, stripping them, and flogging them soundly, in the presence of their own slaves, would soon abolish Slavery over a large district.

These bands could also do a good work by kidnapping individual slaveholders, taking them into the forest, and holding them as hostages for the good behavior of the whites remaining on the plantations; compelling them also to execute deeds of emancipation, and conveyances of their property to their slaves. These contracts could probably never afterward be successfully disavowed on the ground of duress, (especially after new governments favorable to liberty should be established,) inasmuch as such contracts would be nothing more than justice; and men may rightfully be coerced to do justice. Such contracts would be intrinsically as valid as the treaties by which conquered nations make satisfaction for the injustice which caused the war.

The more bold and resolute slaves should be encouraged to form themselves into bands, build forts in the forests, and there collect arms, stores, horses, everything that will enable them to sustain themselves, and carry on their warfare upon the slaveholders.

Another important measure on the part of the slaves will be to disarm their masters, so far as that is practicable, by seizing and concealing their weapons whenever opportunity offers. They should also kill all slave-hunting dogs, and the owners too, if that should prove necessary.

Whenever the slaves on a plantation are not powerful or courageous enough to resist, they should be encouraged to desert, in a body, temporarily, especially at harvest time, so as to cause the crops to perish for want of hands to gather them.

Many other ways will suggest themselves to you, and the slaves, by which the slaveholders can be annoyed and injured, without causing any general outbreak or shedding of blood.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Gerrit Smith make manifest that the conspirators fully comprehended the awful crimes and calamities—even to the extent of "fire, and rape, and slaughter"—that must result from the successful progress of their undertaking. Under date, "Peterboro, August 29, 1859," Mr. Smith writes to Mr. John Thomas, of Syracuse, Chairman of the Jerry Rescuers, as follows:

* * * Much is said and written against the breaking of human laws. But they are entitled to obedience only so far as they are one with those Divine laws which cannot be broken. "The law of his God" was Daniel's only law. No friend of God knows any other law. Apostles answered and said: "We ought to obey God rather than men:" so, too, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." How senseless and wicked is this declamation against trampling under foot these human laws, that are no laws. * * * The invasion of human rights by Government can, no more than such invasion by an individual, be law. The invaders, be they Governments or individuals, are the rebels, and they who resist them are the law abiding. * * * It is, perhaps, too late to bring Slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. For many years I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go out in blood. My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such fears. These fears have grown into belief. So debauched are the white people by Slavery that there is not virtue enough left in them to put it down. If I do not misinterpret the words and the looks of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accomplishment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves, gains strength with fearful rapidity. * * It will in the end be found to be as vain as it is inconsistent, to oppose the extension of Slavery into the free States while upholding it in the slave States. Gov. Seward was right in saying that the States must ultimately all be secured to Freedom or given up to Slavery. * * *

No wonder, then, is it that in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrection. For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong. But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong.

It will be said that these insurrections will be failures; that they will be put down. Yes, but will not Slavery nevertheless be put down by them; for what portions are there of the South that will cling to Slavery after two or three considerable insurrections shall have filled the whole South with horror? And is it entirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly, and before they can have spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour. Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embarrassment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose of one. But trembling as they would for their beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, so much as in the South, men would be likely, in a time of insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and panic-stricken.

When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire and rape and slaughters shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons for remorse:

*First*—That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation.

*Second*—That she was not willing to vote Slavery out of existence.

Vague rumors were in circulation, as early as July last, that an invasion of the South by Northern Abolitionists was intended, and that insurrections of slaves were impending. They, unfortunately, received no credence, or the loss of life by the recent outbreak might have been prevented. The following is a copy of an anonymous letter upon the subject, which was received by Gov. Floyd in August:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1859.

Sir: I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it to be my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the Winter drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland; where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to the rendezvous, which is in the mountains in Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

The papers and documents which were seized upon the persons of the Harper's Ferry ringleaders, and the evidence given by prisoners taken by Col. Lee, show, moreover, that the conspiracy was hatched over a year ago; that it had an extensive organization in various States, and that leading men of the North, East and West were implicated in it. Letters written to a Mr. Forbes, of this city, prove that Republican Senators of the United States were made cognizant of the invasion intended, but concealed the secret within their own breasts, and refrained from divulging it to the public authorities. The names used by the parties engaged to designate the movement, are in most instances fictitious. It is variously characterized in their correspondence "mining operations," "missionary work," "stock operations," and by Gerrit Smith and others "Kansas work." Thus Mr. Smith writes:

PETERBORO', Saturday, June 4, 1859.

Capt. John Brown—*My Dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. Morton received last evening a letter from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home—viz: West Andover—I, therefore, write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son. I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Losses by indorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years. But I must nevertheless continue to do, in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for two hundred dollars. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in very high esteem. I suppose you put the Whitman note into Whitman's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Kearney does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney; how liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

The following letter from a son of Ossawatomie Brown, makes it appear that the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was among the accessories before the fact of the invasion:

WEST ANDOVER, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

Friend Henrie—Since I received Isaac's and yours of Sept. 20, I have been making every effort to raise stock and am succeeding well. Yesterday I sent draft of $15 to J. M. B., of Chatham, with which to get on another head. Shall soon have enough to send again. Yesterday I returned from a trip to Jefferson and Ashtabula, where I met with some success. Our old friend J. R. G. took stock to the amount of $300, and as he was just starting for Ravenna, said he would form an association there. Monday next I shall start for Cleveland. Hope to find a letter from you at Mrs. Stevenant's. You may depend upon it I have been, and am yet "straining every nerve" in furtherance of our cause. (Two phonographic characters which might be made to read Parker Pillsbury) is here, and actually working in behalf of the raising operation.

You will have me with you just as soon as I am satisfied I can do more and be of more use there than where I am.

Nothing new of special interest. All well. In haste.

Yours, JOHN SMITH.

A conversation has been published between Mr. Vallandigham and Brown, since he was taken prisoner, which confirms the testimony in the above letter with regard to this Nestor of the Black Republican party in Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you see anything of Joshua R. Giddings?

Mr. Brown—I did meet him.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you converse with him?

Mr. Brown—I did. I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings, but I certainly met with him and had conversations with him.

Mr. Vallandigham—About that rescue case?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I did; I heard him express his opinions upon it very freely and frankly.

Mr. Vallandigham—Justifying it?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; I do not compromise him, certainly, in saying that.

Mr. Vallandigham—Will you answer this, did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

Mr. Brown—No, I won't answer that, because a denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it I should be a great dunce.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this movement?

Mr. Brown—I have had correspondence.

Persons in New-York, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Missouri, Canada, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Michigan are known by documentary evidence to have lent aid to the movement, and the prisoners testify that the Kansas aid fund paid for the vast amount of ammunition and firearms with which they were supplied. The conspirators had power to appoint officers of various grades, and were governed by a regular constitution and laws. The following is a copy of one of the commissions issued by Mr. John Brown previous to the rebellion:

HEAD-QUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

Whereas, Jere G. Anderson has been nominated a Captain in the Army established under the "provisional Constitution."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said Jere G. Anderson a Captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 16, 1859. JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief.

H. Kagi, Secretary of War.

Mr. Brown made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He made inquiries about land in the vicinity, and, after a short sojourn, disappeared. He returned again, in July last, and hired a residence, in the midst of a thickly-settled neighborhood, five miles and a-half from the town, commonly known as Kennedy's Farm. He resided there with four other men, who were subsequently joined by others. They had no settled business, but were in the constant receipt of large numbers of boxes by railroad, which have since been proved to have contained Minié rifles, percussion caps, stores and ammunition of all kinds, field spy glasses, picks and shovels for throwing up temporary fortifications, boatswains' whistles and other materials of war. The rifles were furnished by the Massachusetts Aid Society. Fifteen hundred poles, pointed with sharp iron bowie knives, were provided for the use of the negroes. Blankets, boots, shoes, clothes and tents were also received in large quantities.

There seems to have been an abundance of pecuniary means. The white prisoners have testified that they were "to be well paid for their time and trouble," and a negro from Gettysburgh was offered twenty dollars a month to join the insurgents. He refused; and but one slave, a man named Gains, is said to have taken a voluntary part in the conspiracy. The party finally consisted of twenty-two men, seventeen of whom were whites and but five colored. They paid in cash for everything they wanted, and professed to pass the greater part of their time in hunting. In reality they were preparing the minds of slaves in the neighborhood for a revolt, and finally imagined, probably, that they had succeeded in alienating their affections from their masters and securing their cooperation.

On Sunday, the 16th of October, the whole of the twenty-two men marched stealthily into Harper's Ferry, seized upon the Government Armory, and made two wealthy slave owners—Col. Washington and Mr. Alstadt—as well as several other citizens, prisoners, and held them as hostages. The bridge across the Potomac was taken possession of and guarded, and a guard was also placed at all the avenues. The inhabitants of the town found themselves, in the morning, the prisoners of twenty-two men, aided by some slaves whom the conspirators had forced during the night to join them. A colored railroad porter, named Hayward, was killed for refusing to aid the movement.

As day advanced the news spread, and people came into the Ferry. The first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists, and after slaughtering another unoffending citizen of a neighboring town, named Joseph Barley, and shooting the Mayor of the town, Mr. Fountain Beckham, who was unarmed, they withdrew into the armory. Immediately afterwards they shot dead Mr. Samuel P. Young, a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected for his high character and noble qualities. At about noon of Monday, however, militia from Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Martinsburgh arrived, and in the course of the afternoon drove the rebels into the engine-house of the armory buildings, killing several of their number. When night set in operations ceased, but guards were placed around the armory to prevent escapes.

The Monday night train from Baltimore brought marines and military, under the command of Col. Lee, of the United States Army, who had been deputized by the War Department to put an end to the outbreak. His own communication is nearly all that is necessary to complete that portion of our narrative which has become known in greater detail through the newspaper Press.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

*To the Hon. Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to report that at 7 A. M. I summoned the rioters that had taken refuge in the Armory building to surrender, promising to hold them in security till the pleasure of the President of the United States was known. The summons was presented by Lieut. Green, of Cavalry, First Cavalry, and declined. A strong party, under command of Lieut. Green, of the Marines, had been previously posted near the building, and at a concerted signal broke down the door and captured the party.

Two of the marines were wounded, one mortally I fear, the other slightly. Two of the rioters were killed and two wounded. Ossawatomie Brown, the leader of the party, mortally. One prisoner, and five negroes, said to be slaves, and freed from their home; Mr. Lewis Washington; Mr. Dangerfield, Paymaster's Clerk; Mr. Ball, Master Machinist; Mr. Mills, Master Armorer; Dr. Murphy, Paymaster; Mr. Kiltymeilles, Superintendent's Clerk; Mr. Donohue, a railroad clerk, captured by the rioters and held as prisoners, were released unhurt. It was the safety of those gentlemen that made me endeavor to get the rioters to surrender. I await your instructions. Very respectfully,

R. LEE, Colonel-Commandant.

Of the original party of twenty-two insurgents, fifteen were killed and two mortally wounded. Two remained unhurt, and three escaped during the night of Monday. The purpose of the invaders was entirely foiled. They had expected to be joined at once by several thousand slaves, while, in truth, they were as little sympathized with by the negroes as by their masters. The wild fanaticism of Abolitionism, which has convulsed the Union, in different shapes, for so many years, seems to have been the only actuating motive of these misguided, guilty tools of more subtle and dangerous men. That they neither needed nor sought for plunder, is proved by their having left untouched the large sum which had been deposited a day before in the Paymaster's office. To a correspondent of the New-York Times Brown stated, after he was captured, that "he had only intended to make the first demonstration at Harper's Ferry, when he expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists, sufficient to take possession of both the States of Maryland and Virginia, with all of the negroes they could capture." He said he had "purposed a general Southwest course through Virginia, varying as circumstances dictated or required."

The Harper's Ferry rebellion is ended. Most of those who participated in it actively are dead, and the remainder will probably suffer the penalty which the laws impose for murder and treason. Perhaps, a few, who have been accessories before the fact, of the crimes perpetrated, may also be punished; but those who have sown the seed of evil in the hearts of those fanatics, can only be reached by the voice of the people, raised in condemnation of incendiary doctrines which have produced such deplorable results. The principle upon which John Brown and his allies acted, is the same which has been proclaimed by nearly all the leaders of the Republican Party, and which inspired the Hon. William H. Seward to utter the following words:

Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems—the one resting on the basis of servile or slave labor; the other on the basis of voluntary labor of freemen. The laborers who are enslaved are all negroes, or persons more or less purely of African derivation. But this is only accidental. The principle of the system is, that labor, in every society, by whomsoever performed, is necessarily unintellectual, groveling and base, and that the laborer, equally for his own good and for the welfare of the State, ought to be enslaved. The white laboring man, whether native or foreigner, is not enslaved only because he cannot, as yet, be reduced to bondage.

* * * * *

The slave system is not only intolerant, unjust and inhuman towards the laborer, whom, only because he is a laborer, it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise, but scarcely less so to the free man, to whom, only because he is a laborer from necessity, it denies facilities for employment, and whom it expels from the community because it cannot enslave and convert into merchandise also.

* * * * *

The slave system is one of constant danger, distrust, suspicion and watchfulness. It debases those whose toil alone can produce wealth and resources for defence, to the lowest degree of which human nature is capable, to guard against mutiny and insurrection, and thus wastes energies which otherwise might be employed in national development and aggrandizement.

* * * * *

The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous—they are incompatible. They have never existed permanently together in one country, and they never can.

* * * * *

Indeed, so incompatible are the two systems, that every new State which is organized within our overextending domain, makes its first political act a choice of the one, and an exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war if necessary. The slave States, without law, at the last national election, forbade, within their own limits, even the casting of votes for a candidate for President of the United States supposed to be favorable to the establishment of the free labor system in the new States.

Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New-Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men.

Carefully examine the signification of these portentious sentences. Compare them thoughtfully with the plan of organization for the abolition of Slavery upon our previous pages, and you cannot fail to see clearly that John Brown has only practiced what William H. Seward preaches. A recent orator spoke upon this point as follows:

"Is it true, do you think, that that insurrection was occasioned by the principles enunciated by Wm. H. Seward? What can be a more natural consequence from an adequate cause than that dreadful and atrocious effect? If I should here declare that, after having left this stand, I would march to the other side of the river this evening, and would enter my friend and neighbor's house and sack it, and destroy it, and murder its inmates, and apply to it the torch; and if in the morning papers you should learn that such events have occurred, would you say that those events were not the natural sequence of my announcement here that they would occur? No. You would hold me accountable for the acts, and properly, too; and so would any court of law or any jury of twelve men in all the land. And so, when you heard the proclamation at Rochester of the great captain of this irrepressible conflict (already developed in insurrection) that it must go on—that it must go on until the whole country shall become either wholly slave or wholly free, and when you see that upon the heels of that announcement—insurrection, bloodshed—a whole village placed under martial law, and men murdered in the streets, twelve honest jurors taken from the body of the country would pronounce all these events—the insurrection, the bloodshed and martial law—the natural sequence and effect of the principle announced by the very Tetrarchs of this unparalleled atrocity. Now, fellow citizens, although our Republican friends disclaim the act, they approve the treason; although they denounce the traitor they approve the treason. They proclaim that Ossawatomie Brown is no friend of theirs—he belongs not to their communion—but yet one of their principal organs in the City of New-York upon the arrival of the news that this unparalleled atrocity had been perpetrated the outrage, virtually proposed its justification, when seeking its excuse in the charge, that the Democratic Party had perpetrated similar outrages in Kansas, and that this was but their natural requital.

The Black Republican Press of the country, in fact, either openly justifies or lukewarmly condemns the frauds, atrocities and murders connected with the Harper's Ferry Abolitionist invasion. The New-York *Independent* defends as follows the principles upon which John Brown acted:

That the slaves of the South, whenever they shall have the intelligence to plan, and the skill, and strength and courage to achieve a revolution for their own emancipation, would be justified in this no Virginian can deny who respects the memory of Thos. Jefferson and Patrick Henry, or the broad seal of his own State. Deprived of those "inalienable rights" to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," with which "all men are endowed by the Creator," subjected to every cruelty of oppression, would it be strange if some bold, earnest spirit among them should catch the lingering echo of Patrick Henry's voice, crying, "Give me liberty, or give me death," and should teach Virginia the meaning of her own motto, *Sic semper Tyrannis?* The slaves of the South have the same right to assert their freedom against their masters, whenever their strength and resources shall give them a reasonable hope of success, which the Greeks had to assert their liberties against Turkey, or the Italians now have against Austria. The American who would deny this had better first burn the Declaration of Independence. If ever that day shall come, as come it will whenever the Union is dissolved, woe to the cherished institutions and the boasted power of the South.

The New-York *Tribune* thus expresses its sympathy for those who were engaged in the movement:

"There will be enough to heap execration on the memory of these mistaken men. We leave this work to the fit hands and tongues of those who regard the fundamental axioms of the Declaration of Independence as "glittering generalities." Believing that the way to universal emancipation lies not through insurrection, civil war and bloodshed, but through peace, discussion, and the quiet diffusion of sentiments of humanity and justice, we deeply regret this outbreak; but, remembering that, if their fault was grievous, grievously have they answered it, we will not, by one reproachful word, disturb the bloody shrouds wherein John Brown and his companions are sleeping. They dared and died for what they felt to be the right, though in a manner which seems to us fatally wrong. *Let their epitaphs remain unwritten until the not distant day when no slave shall clank his chains in the shades of Monticello or by the graves of Mount Vernon.*

The New-York *Evening Post* casts the blame of Northern raids upon Southern territory on slaveholders themselves. It says:

In nearly all the Southern States the negroes greatly preponderate in number; many of them, it is true, are too ignorant and stupid to take any effective part in an insurrection; others, too, are profoundly attached to their masters or their families; but these excepted, there are yet thousands able and willing to strike for their emancipation. It has been impossible to keep them in entire ignorance of the blessings of freedom, and of the possibility of attaining it by force of arms. The fugitive slaves of the North have found means of communicating with their old comrades; the Abolitionists have spoken to them by pictures, if not by language; Democratic orators have told them falsely that the entire North was engaged in a crusade against the South, for the sake of the slaves; and as servants in the cities, they have heard the talk of the parlor and the bar-rooms, and in innumerable other ways have been made to think and to desire. When the hour comes, therefore, they will not be found either so incapable or so docile as the slaveholders seem to suppose.

But what a condition of society is that in which one-half of the population constantly menaces the other half with civil war and murder—in which the leading classes go to sleep every night, carelessly, it may be, over the crater of a volcano, and in which the dangers do not lessen, as in other societies, with time, but grow with its growth, until an explosion becomes as inevitable as the eruptions of Etna or Vesuvius! What a condition of society, to be extended over the virgin territories of the West—the seat of our future empire—and for which politicians should clamor and sear their conscience, and desperadoes should fight.

The Albany *Evening Journal* considers such outbreaks "inevitable," and adds: "If a man builds his house over a volcano, it is not those who warn him of his danger that are to blame for its eruptions."

Thus are respectable and otherwise estimable journals blinded by political partisanship to the enormity of crimes, which, under ordinary circumstances, they would be the most zealous to denounce. It is this melancholy spectacle which has made it our duty to lay before you an unvarnished statement of facts which otherwise might not be correctly presented to you. We have displayed to you an abyss, in which, without your aid, not only the prosperity, but the very existence of this Union may be engulphed. The wild record you have read of an association whose ramifications extend throughout the Northern States, to blot out Slavery by means of civil and servile war, is not drawn from imagination—it is a terrible historical reality. It is for you to decide whether you will sanction the overthrow of the Federal Government, or whether you will aid in saving it by your suffrages.

Fellow-citizens, we implore you to reflect, before casting your votes at the coming State election, whether you will act patriotically, wisely, for the interests of your wives, children, sisters, and of posterity, in aiding to elevate to power candidates for office who are either directly or indirectly pledged to the support of the doctrine that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and that "Slavery must go out in fire, rape and slaughter." And remember that the indorsement of such disunion theories by the State of New-York, may possibly elevate some individual to the Presidency, the principles of whose administration would forbid the suppression of outrages similar to those which have taken place at Harper's Ferry, and by whose misrule the future well-being of this now happy country might be destroyed.

## POLITICAL TOPICS.

### The Southern Democracy Pledged to Non-Intervention and Territorial Sovereignty, as the Means to Non-Agitation.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

Vice-President Breckinridge never spoke more truly than when he declared, on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe, in 1856, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by the Congress of the United States as a measure for future perfect non-intervention and non-agitation by Congress, and for Territorial Popular Sovereignty on the question of Slavery. The Democratic Party was therein committed and pledged to the *Territorial* settlement of it in every present and future case. All Territories, from the passage of that act, were to be subject only to the constitutional and legal restrictions which apply to all the States. In its domestic economy, the territory was henceforth to be on an equal footing with the State, subject only to the same general laws of the United States. Such was the irreversible policy of the Democratic Party.

This, you know, five and three years ago, was understood to be, in substance and effect, the repeated declaration also of men like Geo. W. Jones and Samuel A. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Cobb and Stephens, of Georgia; Butler and Orr, of South Carolina; Badger and Clingman, of North Carolina. They all, with their organs, ostensibly agreed that they, and all of whatever party who voted for the Territorial act of 1854, did so with the understanding and pledge that Congress thereby turned over and abandoned to the Territories the power of legislation upon Slavery and all questions connected with it; that Congress, in no future contingency, was to attempt to interfere in any way with their action, or to enforce a system upon a Territory hostile to it; and that any attempt to counteract or call in question the Territorial popular discretion and will on these questions should and would be as futile as to try to control the manifestations of public opinion in a State. If all or any of the Democrats mentioned, like some of their Northern brethren, have violated their common pledges and platforms made in 1854 and 1856, as the intelligent and honest mind of the country understood those obligations, the American people may well declare a want of confidence in them, and cause them to give way to better men—men who will see to it that the territorial policy enacted by the Democratic Thirty-third Congress shall be (if it is to be observed at all) everywhere, always and completely carried out.

Whatever the past or present course of other members of the Democratic Press, it is noteworthy that even the New-Orleans *True Delta* is extolling this policy, and "its masterly, convincing, and conclusive exposition, by Stephen A. Douglas, to the men of Cincinnati." No better "exposition of the territorial question and the duty of the American people has ever been given, heretofore," and therefore the *True Delta* begs Louisianians "to read it carefully, and ponder it:" to wit, that the people of a Territory, while a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide and determine for themselves, when and how they please, the domestic question of Slavery.

The Southern and Northern Democracy, from Louisiana to Maine, from Georgia to Minnesota, are pledged to this Douglas exposition of their "great act of 1854." They are bound to resist all or any intervention by Congress, and all or any attempts, by anybody or any party, at a renewal of outside Slavery agitation. Whichever party, Democratic or Opposition, may now, without duplicity, adopt and adhere to the motto of non-interference, in action or speech, with the people of the Territories, has, to use the words of the *National Intelligencer*, "*a pledge of success against any policy which, whether in behalf of the North or the South, looks to the continued agitation of the Slavery question.*" At all events, whatever party capital may still be made out of the cry of intervention, the country at large, nor either section, is likely to be the least benefited.

The interests of the South, as of the North, need and demand peace. The most efficient means to effect and secure this would seem to be to confer upon the people of the Territories, from their territorial organization, all sovereignty over Slavery which the people of the States have—absolutely to consign to them all police power over every domestic concern, subject only to the Constitution and laws of the Union, applicable alike and equally to Territories and States. If necessary to the confirmation of national peace, professedly so dear to the heart of the Southern Democracy, they are bound to take care that *all* territorial officers shall be the choice of the people, so that they can enact and execute their own laws on all internal, local matters, just like a State—without any supervision or revision of their conduct—without the slightest restriction or control, other than what the people of a State are subject to. *Absolute non-interference by every department of the Federal Government with the question of the existence and status of Slavery or slaveholding in each Territory, as in each State. State and Territorial Popular Sovereignty in all municipal affairs, subject only to the same Federal laws, applying to the States and Territories alike.*

What else than this have the Southern Democrats to offer whereby to redeem their pledges? In the anomalous and critical situation of affairs to which the nation has been brought under their "Democratic" management, what other policy can succeed? How much longer will they fail to make good their solemn word and sacred honor? Will they, or will they not, be true to themselves?—give free course to the popular voice in every Territory, and thus extinguish this profitless and baneful agitation? That is the question. PONTIAC.

## OBITUARY.

Col. Martin Rosienkiewicz, a Polish exile, died at Cincinnati, Oct. 22, aged 67. Col. Rosienkiewicz arrived in this country with the expatriated Poles who were sent over by the French Government in its national vessels in 1832, having been for a year previous incarcerated in the Austrian prisons. Col. Rosienkiewicz was the Chairman of the Polish Committee, and through him the funds allowed to the exiles by the French Government were distributed. The early years of his exile were passed in New-York and Philadelphia, and more recently in Chillicothe.

Mr. Benj. A. Gould, an old merchant of Boston, who has been largely engaged for the past quarter of a century in the India trade, died on the 24th October, at the age of 73. Mr. Gould was the father of Dr. Gould, late Director of the Dudley Observatory.

## PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 13, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
C. D. Taws,
A. Manger,
G. T. Hunt,
Miss Hunt,
Miss Hadden,
J. W. Steans,
Miss Bloomer,
E. H. Mitchell and wife,
E. H. Darling,
R. H. King, Jr.,
E. N. Lawrence,
E. T. Dickenson,
A. C. Hudson,
Mrs. M. A. Redfield,
L. Switzer,
W. H. Doughty,
A. L. Levy,
Geo. S. Partridge,
A. Marie,
W. R. Potts,
R. S. Lyon and wife,
Thos. Crofts.

NEW-YORK.
J. P. Morgan,
E. B. Ketchum.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mrs. Babbett,
W. J. Horstmann and wife,
Mrs. F. A. Depau,
J. F. Newbold.

MARYLAND.
N. D. Walker,
W. B. Canfield and lady,
O. Harwitz.

MASSACHUSETTS.
A. W. Hastings,
W. B. Wood.

CALIFORNIA.
J. Belden,
Jas. Finula.

NEW-JERSEY.
B. Vanderpool and family.

GEORGIA.
G. H. Hazlehurst and wife.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes that the family of Jo. Smith, the Mormon "Prophet," still reside in Nauvoo. No persuasions can prevail on them to remove to Utah. His widow has married again, and, with her husband, keeps the Mansion House, the only house of entertainment that the city affords. The oldest son, who bears his father's name of "Joseph," is a Justice of the peace, and a useful and very respected citizen. Great inducements have been offered him to remove to Great Salt Lake City, but he steadily resists all such importunities.

The address of Lord Brougham, who is in his 82d year, at the meeting of the Social Science Association on the 11th was a marvel of length and ability; on the night of the 12th he took part in the anniversary proceedings of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute; on the 13th he paid Sheffield a visit, and delivered speeches marked by his wonted fire and vigor; and the same night he was one of the speakers at a workingmen's meeting at Bradford.

The Emperor of Brazil, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Archibald Foster, Esq., of Boston, as Vice-Consul of that Government at this port, has promoted that gentleman to the post of Honorary Consul of Brazil. Mr. Foster has discharged the duties of Vice-Consul more than thirty-two years.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mr. King, the sculptor, has lately modeled a head of Mr. Emerson. He received the commission from the Atlantic Club, who contributed thereto with a view of securing a good "counterfeit presentment" of the Concord philosopher.

The correspondent of the London *Heratd* writes, that among the passengers on board the *Great Eastern* during the late trial trip, were Mr. William Young, editor and proprietor of the New York *Albion*, and Mr. A. W. Holley, of the New York *Times*.

The Hon. Thos. Corwin telegraphs to friends in this City that he will be here next week to speak on political topics. Arrangements are being made for a public meeting in Brooklyn, at which Mr. Corwin will speak.

Mr. Rarey is now exhibiting his powers of horse-taming at Edinburgh. He is accompanied by the famous and once furious *Cruiser*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In Philadelphia, Oct. 25, a large mass meeting of delegates from the different Trades Unions of that city was held in Franklin Hall to sympathize with the iron machinery molders of Philadelphia, who are now contemplating a "strike." An association of the molders has already been formed, and embraces nearly 200 members. They have not yet resolved upon a general strike, but preliminary meetings are held once a week to consider the advantages of immediate action.

The late Horace Mann is said to have left property in Massachusetts, valued at $17,000, besides some in Ohio, of which the value is yet unknown. Samuel Quincy, Esq., of Boston, has been appointed administrator of that part of Mr. Mann's estate which is in Massachusetts.

The Grand Trunk Railway will be completed and open for business on the 7th of November, when trains will commence running from Quebec and Portland to Detroit, and will carry freight to Chicago and St. Louis, with but one transhipment at Sarnia.

The Pennsylvania school for feeble-minded children is ready to commence operations. It is located half a mile from the village of Media. The building is of large capacity, having a front of 260 feet, and a depth of 40 feet.

The proprietors of the Boston *Traveller* have discontinued the publication of the morning edition of their paper. The *Traveller* will aim to be a family paper.

A Roman Catholic Congregation have purchased a lot of land on Tremont-street, Boston, for the purpose of erecting a large cathedral.

### The Military.

VISIT OF THE INDEPENDENCE GUARD TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says:

The Independence Guard, of New-York, visited Independence Hall yesterday morning, under the escort of the National Guard. Mayor Henry was in waiting to receive the strangers, and they were introduced by Capt. Lyle, who referred to the efficiency of the corps, and spoke of the pleasure it afforded him—a pleasure which he knew was experienced by every member of the National Guard—to do everything to contribute to the comfort of the strangers during their stay. Mayor Henry said that the visit of the Independence Guard was a fit expression of the homage due by every loyal American heart to the associations which cluster about the Hall of Independence. "It is," said he, "inseparable from a due regard for the vital principle which is the foundation of our institutions—a principle which you have avowed in the name you bear. It is the peculiar privilege and pleasure of Philadelphians to guard the Hall from dilapidation; to preserve it from the ruthless innovation of improvement; to surround its walls with the truthful representations of the wise and great, and to fill it with the mementoes of the time which made it historical. "Your visit," said he, "is a source of peculiar gratification to the gallant company whose guests you are, and in commending you to their care, I feel well assured that the National Guard will not suffer their reputation for hospitality to be diminished." Capt. Boyle replied briefly. He thanked the Mayor for the cordial reception of the command, and expressed his pleasure at the opportunity afforded of entering the sacred precincts of the Hall of Independence. He felt grateful for the unbounded hospitality his corps had received from the moment of their landing, and said they would carry home with them a lively sense of the kindness and liberality of Philadelphians. The band then played a patriotic piece, after which the company retired.

Fire and Loss of Life at Weymouth, Mass.—At Weymouth, Oct. 24, a small building near the Almshouse was burned. It was occupied as a place of confinement for two poor, crazy, demented persons, named Flavius Hayden and Tirrell, who for several years have been kept in it in cages. At times they have been quite violent, and have torn their clothing into shreds and thrown it from them. It is supposed that they did so on this occasion, and that the pieces lodged upon the stove which was in the building, and were set on fire, and this communicated fire to the building, or that they succeeded in so fastening them upon the stove as to pull it over, as they did once a year or two since. When the fire was discovered the building was wholly in flames, and as no outcry was heard from the men, they were doubtless dead before the fire was discovered.

## OYSTER ISLAND

Merino Fleece at 22c.@22c.; 165,000 lbs. coarse Unwashed to fine washed California Fleece, at 10c.@26c.; 10,000 lbs. Canada Merino Fleece, at 23c.; 200 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms; 470 bales Mestizo, part at 21c.@25c.; 80 bales Smyrna, part unwashed, at 18c.; 50 bales Donskoi, 50 bales Cape, and some other small lots of Foreign Wool, on terms not ascertained. The sale of 300 bales unwashed Mexican, reported in our last, was effected at 12½c.@14c. ℔ lb., on time....In Boston, sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 1,961 bales South American, Cape, Chinese, and Mediterranean, and 200 ballots Peruvian, at very full rates. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22, this year, reached 38,8.0 bales Domestic, and 37,195 bales Foreign, against 26,586 bales Domestic, and 18,145 bales Foreign, same time in 1858....In Providence, sales have been effected of 77,800 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 45c.@60c.; 5,900 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 40c.@50c.; and 15,000 lbs. Foreign, at 28c.@30c. ℔ lb....In Albany, a fair inquiry has prevailed, at buoyant prices. Included in the sales have been 12,000 lbs. Superfine Domestic Pulled, on private terms....In Philadelphia, the light stocks, and high asking rates, have operated as a check on transactions. The sales comprised 120,000 lbs., including 12,000 lbs. Fine, at 58c.; 15,-600 do., ¼ blood, at 53c.; 5,000 do. Extra Tub, at 52c.; 20,000 do. Tub, at 48c.@50c.; 10,000 do., ¼ blood, at 44c.; 5,000 do. Common, at 38½c.@40c.; 20,000 do. Coarse Buenos Ayres, at 11½c., all cash....In other domestic market, the week's movements have been unimportant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From England, our latest advices were received by the *Ocean Queen* and *Persia*. In London, Liverpool and the leading provincial markets, the demand for desirable lots of Wool continued pretty brisk, and prices favored sellers. These were not eager to part with their supplies, as they anticipated considerable difficulty in replacing them at satisfactory rates. The consumption was quite extensive, and the stocks in the hands of spinners were diminishing. Hence, an improved inquiry was generally looked for. Public sales of East India—say, about 10,000 bales, and a few thousand of other low sorts, were expected to occur on and after the 19th of November. The imports of Wool into England still continued to show an increase when compared with the corresponding period in 1858. From January 1, to September 1, of this year, the total arrivals of colonial were 209,744 bales, against 212,064 bales, being a slight deficiency; but the aggregate importations, including foreign, were 318,341 bales, against 273,492 bales last year, or 44,849 bales more than last season. The principal increase, however, was from South America.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 49 bbls. Ashes; 24,070 bbls. Flour; 62 bbls. Rye Flour; 80,583 bushels Wheat; 22,140 bushels Corn; 54,436 bushels Barley; 30,445 bushels Oats; 500 bushels Malt; 1,262 pkgs. Provisions; 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls Pots at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls at $5 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign has been neglected, and prices are nominal. Anthracite has been in fair request at uniform rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of only 150 mats Java at 15c.; and 40 bags Maracaibo at 12½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 750 bales at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. Orleans & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| Middling | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Middling Fair | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for State, prices of which are quoted a shade firmer. The home trade have been the principal buyers. Shippers and speculators have also been making some inquiries for desirable lots. Toward the close holders generally refuse our lowest quotations for common and medium qualities. Sales have been reported of 23,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 85@$4 95; extra State at $5 00@5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl., chiefly at $5 55@$5 65.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $4 00 @ $4 65 |
| Superfine State | 4 85 @ 4 95 |
| Extra State | 5 00 @ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 90 @ 5 10 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 20 @ 6 15 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 25 @ 6 45 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 20 @ 5 45 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 5 50 @ 5 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 80 @ 6 90 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 25 @ 5 35 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50 @ 7 50 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 30 @ 7 50 |
| Extra Kentucky and Tennessee | 5 50 @ 8 50 |

Southern Flour is good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,650 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is more inquired for; sales to-day, 2,000 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, being held above the views of buyers. Sales have been confined to 10,500 bushels, including strictly prime White Michigan at $1 50; very good White Indiana at $1 45; prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 33; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; very choice Amber Southern at $1 42; and choice White Kentucky at $1 55, ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Small sales have been made, including Yellow Northern and Jersey, at 72c. and Yellow and White Southern at 73c. ℔ bushel. Rye is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales 5,000 bush., part at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in lively demand at rising prices. Sales 22,500 bushels, including prime Canada West at about 87c.; good Canada East at 82c., and very inferior to fair State at 73c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are more inquired for, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been quite active for Brandies, and fair for other descriptions, at buoyant prices.

HAY—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive here. In Boston, sales have been made of 1,200 bales Manila at 6¾c.@6½c. ℔ lb., with 775 bales Jute at $82 50@$85 ℔ ton, all 6 months credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.; and 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been restricted to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in fair request at uniform rates. Nothing really new in other descriptions. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 24, sales were effected of 10,250 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 34½@$1 45, chiefly at $1 35; and 2,832 bbls. Crude Whale at 43c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to Oct. 24, '59 | 68,237 | 196,397 | 1,812,400 |
| Same time last year | 74,788 | 181,236 | 1,479,000 |

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, and sales have been reported of 3,850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 35 for Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; an unascertained price for 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, during the remaining portion of the current year; $10 95@$11 for prime, here; and 500 bbls., do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to and including the 31st of December, on private terms. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 8c., and Shoulders at 5c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand. The transactions include 650 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for, at from 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in here at former prices. In Boston, sales have been effected of 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 52½; 900 bags here at $1 53; and 9,000 bags Bombay do. on private terms, supposed $1 55, net cash ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 350 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¼c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; and 101 boxes Havana also on private terms.

TALLOW—Messrs. KNIGHT & SON'S circular reports a quiet market for large lots at 10¾c.@10¾c., with sales of small lots at 11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 28c.@28¼c., ℔ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request at full prices. Included in the sales at New-Bedford, have been 8,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 75 cents; 1,500 do. do. at 70, and 400 lbs. South Sea, at 65c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 200 tcs. Lard and 400 bxs. Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 40 tons Oil at 22s. 6d.; 400 bxs. Cheese, by packet, at 25s., and 120 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Advance*, 1,265 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton at 17-32d., or if to Havre, 1¼-16c.; a ship, now at Savannah, thence to Fleetwood, ¾d.; a bark to Constantinople, Rum, 3¾c.; a Br. brig to London, Oil Cake, 20s.; a brig, 240 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,100; a schr., 137 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $2,700; a ship, 600 tons, to Havana, $2,750; a bark, 450 tons, same voyage, $3,500; one, 250 tons, to Cardenas, $1,800; a brig, 300 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $2,100; a schr., 260 tons, same voyage, $1,750; a schr., 112 tons, to Martinique, $800; two ships from Norfolk to Demarara, Lumber, $12; one, 226 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $14; one from Sombrero Key to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; a brig, 200 tons, to a West India port, $675; a Hanov. bark from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton; ship *Orphan*, 688 tons, to Marseilles, Cotton, Sugar, Staves, &c., on private terms.


## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE**

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,

Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

for Parks, Lawns and Gardens, including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS, cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEADSTEADS,

of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,

in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

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J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

**BOILER AND PLATE IRON.**
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.

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10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRECT from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 92 William-st.

## MACHINERY.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBULAR steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFFS, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and Broad Mountain, at lowest market prices, rescreened from yard, 50 cents per ton less than from boats; also Liverpool Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

CIRCULARS.—ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING circulars for distribution can have them circulated to advantage in all the principal hotels, railroad cars, steamboats, or through the City, by a responsible party, for $20 per year. Please address CIRCULARS, Box No. 3,230 General Post-office.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country. L. W. MORRIS.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & BLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO LET—TWO NEW CARRIAGES, WITH NEW harness and stylish horses, by the month or year, to private families. Inquire at No. 5 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; she has lived in some of the first-class families in the City for the last three years; she understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 175 West 32d-st., corner 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman as housekeeper in a small family, or would go out by the day or week to sew; can cut and fit children's clothes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 452 Hudson-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 121 Barrow-st., between Barrow and Morton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook and baker of bread; also, a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge, if required; is faithful and obliging; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go South.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress, or to travel to California or the Western States with a family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of fulfilling a situation as laundress or do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS OF age, is very desirous of a situation as housekeeper; would prefer a widower, or bachelor's family; would make herself generally useful and consider compensation secondary to a home. Inquire for or address Mrs. MAURICE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit, likewise poultry and meat. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation. Is competent to take full charge of the nursery; will sew if required. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook or washer and ironer, in a boarding-house; understands pastry, bread, soup, meats and game of all kinds, and is willing to make herself useful. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, bakes bread, biscuit and plain pastry, as best City reference can show; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting, plain and fancy needlework; does up ladies' finery in style and French fluting; will travel with a lady, or as family seamstress. Wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of recommendations both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands baking and all kinds of cooking. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 386 3d-av., near 26th-st. Best City reference from former places.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can make dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands meats and pastry; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 488 6th-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant, one who understands all branches of the business; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; is well acquainted with her business; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best City reference; no objection to South Carolina. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all branches, a situation in a private family; has excellent City references; is a good baker. Apply at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTERian woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; her references as to efficiency and honesty are unexceptionable and of long standing. Can be inquired for at Wallace's No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer, who can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objections to travel south. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, who perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good reference. Call at the store No. 397 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, will also assist in washing, ironing and cooking; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 185 East 16th-st., between Avenue A and B, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children: has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant chambermaid and laundress, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a good family; is a Protestant. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 341½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant, with City reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Abingdon place, 4th st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH woman, as cook in a private family. References given. Address L. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELSH girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 116 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 71 West 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS in City and country, please notice the following Protestant girls are now waiting situations at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A German nursery governess or family seamstress, speaks French. A smart German girl as chambermaid and waitress. A laundress; understands French fluting; two first-class cooks; a nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth. Also, four other Protestant nurses and seamstresses; likewise other competent girls of all nations in various capacities at reasonable wages. A lady in attendance. English, Scotch and German girls wanted immediately.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., bet ween 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American Protestant woman, of the highest respectability and moral character; is intelligent and of retired habits; would not feel above doing the domestic duties of a small household, either in City or country, where she would have the entire charge, and her position one of confidence and trust; is thoroughly competent as a cook, washer and ironer, &c., &c. Has just given up the charge of a gentleman's house in Connecticut, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can make up laces and muslins in the neatest manner; is competent to wait on a lady, if required. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, has lived for four years on her first and last place in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 499 6th-av., Room No. 7, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOman, with the most undoubted references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a very neat sewer; has no objection to go South; will be found perfectly trustworthy in every respect. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. A good place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking; or as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; good references given. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, 17 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; would be found willing and obliging; has lived four years in her last place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, JUST disengaged, wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a good baker, and has good City reference from first-class families. Call at No. 67 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear building, for two days.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND COMPETENT Protestant English girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; also, a very smart American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; will do general housework. Wages low. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can produce unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Call at house No. 95 Henry-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 74 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress and chamberwork, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day. Apply at No. 126 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure situations for a colored cook, to cook only, and a colored fine-laundress. They can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 148 West 12th-st., after 9 o'clock.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 17 years old, a situation in any mercantile house where he can have a chance of learning a business, and can employ his time to the advantage of his employer. Is a good writer;

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1859.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Orange Girl of Venice—No; Or, The Glorious Minority—Lucrecia Borghia.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Puritan and Exiled Prince—Catching a Governor—My Fellow Clerk.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl at the Inn. Evening: Out of the Depths.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Crochets du Pere Martin—Tambour Battant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the afternoon of Oct. 17, arrived at St. Johns on Monday evening. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, has been courteously received and entertained at Peking, and that he had strong hopes of sending home the ratified treaty by the next steamer. Nothing further had transpired as to the Zurich Conference. The statement, however, that France was prepared to exact indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war is officially contradicted. The *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, brought news to the 15th inst. The most important trait of the political intelligence thus received is an announcement made by the Paris *Constitutionnel*, that a treaty of peace is expected to be speedily signed at Zurich, and that a European Congress will forthwith be held. It is represented, *per contra*, that the *Constitutionnel*, in spite of its official character, is not always correct in its statements. But, be this as it may, the present announcement is corroborated by the Paris Correspondent of the London *Post*, who states that "the Congress which is to follow the Conferences at Zurich has been convened, and that all the Great Powers, including England, will be represented. The general news, by the *Persia*, is unimportant. At Paris, on the 13th inst., a meeting of American citizens assembled in the American chapel to express their regret at the death of the Hon. John Y. Mason. Col. Preston, of South Carolina, presided; and a warm eulogium of the deceased Minister was pronounced by that gentleman, by Mr. MacDowell, by Mr. Spence, recently the American Envoy at Constantinople, and others. Resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting were adopted. The *Great Eastern*, in regard to which our special correspondent furnishes further particulars of great scientific and commercial interest, continues to engage the attention of the London Press. The *Times* reflects what appears to be the general conviction, namely, that the great ship is a great failure; that it is, in fact, a magnified instance of all the defects it was designed to cure. In regard to her departure for America, the dispatch from the *Jason* announces the event as fixed for Oct. 24.

The Harper's Ferry tragedy is rapidly proceeding to its *dénouement*. Cook, Brown's fugitive Lieutenant, was yesterday arrested in Franklin County, Penn., his captors being Daniel Logan and Claggett Fitzhugh, whose claims to celebrity will no doubt be viewed in Virginia as second only to those of Paulding, and his immortal fellows, who caught Andre. Cook appears to have wandered in the mountains until, exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he sought shelter and food at the nearest village. The population, suspicious of the stranger, and zealous unto slaying for the peace and order of neighboring Commonwealths, responded to the demand by seizing the claimant for hospitality and hurrying him off to Chambersburgh. There his identification was complete. Not only was he recognized by those who had previously known him, but the commission of Brown was in his pocket, and also a memorandum of the pistol taken from Col. Washington. These proofs being unanswerable, Cook admitted his identity, and not only indicated where the pistol might be found, but likewise the probable whereabouts of two confederates, whom he had left in the woods. Gov. Wise has already forwarded a requisition to the Executive of Pennsylvania for the surrender of the prisoner. The Grand Jury at Charlestown yesterday inaugurated the trial of the prisoners at that point, by finding bills of indictment against them for inciting servile insurrection, for treason and for murder. Brown, upon arraignment, made a speech to the Court, begging for two or three days of delay to enable him to acquire physical strength, and also legal counsel from the North. The prosecution, however, resisted the application on several grounds, the most prominent of which were, that it was unjust to the community to keep its nerves on the strain for so long a time; and that the inability of Brown to speak for himself or to obtain foreign help to speak for him, was an advantage the Commonwealth was entitled to; as otherwise the trial might be made the occasion of exciting and seditious speeches, extremely dangerous at the present juncture. The Court inclined to the opinion that if, upon the statement of the jail-physician and officers, Brown was strong enough to bear the exertion, the trial must proceed. Their testimony was accordingly taken. The telegraph leaves us without other intelligence beyond the circumstance that these witnesses regarded Brown as in competent health. From Baltimore we learn that a silly rumor, to the effect that a body of armed Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Charlestown, in order to rescue the prisoners, had obtained such credence as to cause a body of troops to be sent from Frederick to meet the invaders. In the meantime the prosecution does not forget the necessity of incriminating as many Northern abettors as their indefatigable assiduity can discover. It has scoured the country surrounding Harper's Ferry in search of documents picked up by the stragglers at the sack of Brown's house, thus bringing to light many pieces of evidence, none of which appears to be especially conclusive against anybody. A letter of no significance from Horace Greeley, and an assurance from a third party that G. S.—perhaps Gerrit Smith—was good for $4,000 for purposes unnamed, are the most signal of this remarkable collection.

The steamer *New World* met with a serious accident last evening, while off Fort Washington, on her way to Albany. By the breaking of the connecting rod a portion of her machinery was driven through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink before the freight or baggage could be removed. The passengers, however, took refuge on the steam-tug *Ohio* and on a schooner which happened to be in the vicinity, and were put ashore.

Little of interest transpired yesterday in the several departments of the Municipal Government. Before his Honor the Mayor the investigation into the Washington Market affairs was resumed, Messrs. Irving and Austin producing several witnesses from among the market-men, who attested that they had never paid any consideration to Mr. Irving for their stands. McGovern was cross-examined, and made further revelations as to his transactions with Austin, Irving and other parties. The case was adjourned. At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration they voted to pay to the different counties their quota of the Commutation Fund, amounting to $23,535 75. The arrivals of emigrants during the week numbered one thousand and eighty-seven.

Political meetings, whether civic or suburban, whether for nomination or for ratification, were in active energy last evening. At Cooper's Institute the Mozart Hall interest assembled to ratify its Senatorial, Assembly and Judicial nominations. Among the speakers were Messrs. S. B. Cushing, Conrad Swackhamer, Henry Arcularius and Ex-Mayor Wood. The Democrats and Republicans of Brooklyn each ratified their respective party nominations—the former at Conklin's Hall, the latter at Musical Hall. The Republicans were addressed by Senator Wilson and Horace Greeley. The Independent Democratic General Committee of this City met at Union Hall to make a selection of candidates for the support of their section of the Democracy from the candidates nominated by Tammany and Mozart Halls. In all cases where these two organizations had agreed upon a candidate, he was chosen without debate by the Committee. In the case where the Tammany nominee differed from the Mozart, the preference was rather on the side of Tammany. In the Sixth Senatorial District, the Republicans have at last fixed upon their candidate in the person of Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre.

The Stock market was active yesterday. It opened with a renewal of the speculation for lower prices noticed the day before, but the turn in the afternoon was in the opposite direction, some outside orders having been induced by the fall in prices. New-York Central closed 80 ⅌ cent., and the Western list an improvement of ¼ ⅌ cent. No change in Money affairs. The movement of Bullion from this port by the *Africa*, $1,452,076, and of 66,000 bales of Cotton from the South, has materially increased the supply of Foreign Exchange, and the rates are rather easier.

Of Flour, 24,070 bbls. were received, and 29,150 bbls. sold. Prices of low and medium qualities were a shade firmer. Wheat and Corn were more plenty, and were heavy, with a limited inquiry. Barley was in good request, as were likewise Oats, the principal kinds of Provisions, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Hay, Hops and Rice. Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish, Cotton, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Tobacco, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was inquired for. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied beyond precedence for a few days past. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular City yards of live animals destined for slaughter reached the following high figures: Beef cattle, 6,118; veal calves, 741; sheep and lambs, 18,064; swine, 12,374; also, 196 milch cows—making a total of 37,493! Total last week, 28,410. We believe an equal number of beef cattle has never before come to this City during a single week—certainly not for several years past. More than 2,000 came in from New-York State alone. At yesterday's General Market the prices of cattle averaged nearly 1c. ⅌ lb., estimated dressed weight, below the previous market day, and the closing rates last evening were lower still. Milch cows are decidedly lower, and very dull of sale. Veals about the same as last week. Sheep and lambs are in over supply, and fully 50c. ⅌ head lower. Swine are abundant, and ½c. ⅌ lb. lower, with an active trade.

### John Brown's Work.

Now that the good people of Harper's Ferry have begun to understand that Brown's foray has really left them alive and their houses standing, they seem about to pass from their first extreme of terror to the opposite extreme of temerity, in estimating the importance and in extracting the lesson of this most extraordinary affair.

When Brown was lording it over some four or five hundred Virginians with his handful of promiscuous philanthropists, and fulminating the decrees of a Provisional Government from the first national armory of the United States, we were assured by the telegraph that the whole South was one vast powder-magazine, and the whole North a raging prairie-fire sweeping towards its walls. Insurrection in its most formidable shape was everywhere imminent; and the fact that a few fanatics should have dared and for a moment done so much, was held to to be a sufficient reason for believing that the Abolition reapers were ready to enter by thousands into the ripe harvest fields of servile revolt. Brown is on his trial now; safely caught and caged, the real dimensions of his madly-daring adventure have been sharply drawn, and in a style not very flattering to Virginian valor by Gov. Wise himself; and the veracious telegraph accordingly begins to tell a different tale.

Instead of alarming, we are now requested to understand that the Harper's Ferry outbreak has calmed and greatly consoled the Southern, and especially the Virginian, mind, by proving that there is no danger to be apprehended from the slaves; that they cannot be induced to rise upon their masters; that those of them who were found in the keeping of the rebels had been taken away from their patriarchal homes, like the people of Col. Washington, by force, and by force detained in the camp of the Liberator.

Assuming the fact to be precisely as it is stated, that not a solitary slave was found in or near Harper's Ferry who either dared or desired to join the insurgents, we must be allowed to suggest to our Southern friends that their inferences are a trifle hasty, and that they should moderate their transports of security if they would avoid falling into follies as gross as those into which they were betrayed by their fears. For in the same breath with which they exultingly proclaim the firm refusal of their negroes to flock about the banner of Brown, our Virginians explain this refusal by asserting that the said negroes believed Captain Brown to be no better than a slave-dealer, and suspected him of a design to make them all prisoners, carry them off, and "sell them at the South." So that on the showing of Harper's Ferry itself, the Africans of that district held back from Brown not because they loved Virginia more but because they loved Louisiana less. They turned their backs on the North Star, not because they would not gladly have followed its liberating light, but because they did not believe it to be the North Star at all, but a deceitful *ignus fatuus* boding new masters and more work, instead of no masters and less work. It must be confessed that pleadings of this sort will hardly make out a very cheerful case for the patriarchal interest. It is, indeed, hardly worth while to indulge in them at all. The Harper's Ferry story, judged on its merits, proves little or nothing of immediate significance, either political or social. It neither establishes the predominance of Abolitionism at the North, nor the security of Slavery at the South. Its related meanings lie far deeper than the surface of events, and will only be developed with time. In and of itself it is simply an angry meteor shot athwart the sky, by which slaveholders and slaves alike seem to have been not unreasonably appalled, and which has startled the North, we feel warranted in saying, quite as thoroughly as the South. It is a portent certainly not to be lightly pondered, that such a grotesquely frightful episode should have been possible in our current history; but if we are to profit by the shock it has administered, we must honestly look the fact in the face, that this occurrence shows us, as nothing else could, what vast possibilities of evil sleep in our angry sectional politics. We have been suffering the extremists of one and another party to go on trading for years in the fiercest of internecine passions as composedly as if no mischief could ever come of such light matters to so great a nation as ours. Mad John Brown has done the State this service at least, that he has dashed this false and foolish confidence in pieces. If we are not really the blindest people that ever existed, and judicially set apart for destruction, we ought now to begin to see that the most important political work we have to do is to combine as one people in the resolve to put this tremendous social question of Slavery out of the reach of partisan agitators. It is a madness, to which the madness of John Brown was statesmanlike good sense, to trifle any longer in caucuses and conventions with issues so full of the very life's blood of one great section of the Confederacy. The South owes it to herself to press this view of the matter calmly upon the Northern mind; and she may rest assured that her appeal to the practical conservatism of the Free States will not be made in vain, if it be made temperately, earnestly and in good faith.

### Siege of the City Treasury.

A triangular contest is now being waged between the Mayor, Street Commissioner, and Common Council, on the results of which the safety of the City Treasury must in a great degree depend. The Mayor and Street Commissioner act together in defence of the public funds, and for the maintenance of legal disbursements as provided by the City charter; while, on a test-case suddenly started, two-thirds of the members elected to each Board of our Common Council have embarked on a course having for its apparent object to break down the last barrier between fraudulent contractors and the public appropriations placed by law under charge of the Street Department.

The charter of 1857 is not by any means a perfect instrument; but in reference to the great municipal science known as "Jobbing," it establishes some salutary checks over the action of the Common Council. It provides that when any work is needed by the City, the total cost of which shall exceed $250, the same shall be done by contract with the lowest bidder giving adequate security, and that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments. It scrupulously provides that such work, with full specifications, shall be advertised for at least ten days in the newspapers regularly employed by the Corporation; and that the sealed bids or proposals, made in reply to such advertisements, shall be opened in presence of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, and the contract then and there "shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security."

We have no hesitation in commending these provisions with regard to contracts as the most valuable features—perhaps the only really useful ones—of our City charter. Honestly carried out, and with a few honest men in both Boards of the Common Council, these stipulations would form an entrenchment, impregnable to the assaults of jobbery; but as the charter also provides that "by a three-fourths vote of each Board of the Common Council," work may be ordered to be done "otherwise than by contract," the necessity for electing at least one more than one-fourth of honest men as members of each Board, becomes at once apparent.

Sweep away these restraints of the charter, and bare majorities in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will be able to order the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Terrence Farley or John Pettigrew, to cart away the spoiled steel pens of the City Hall for an annual payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum may appear a large one for the proposed service, but whoever has watched the operations of the "pool" in the Board of Aldermen, and the "ring" in the Board of Councilmen, will be very far from believing such an estimate and order impossible.

Now, the triangular contest to which we have referred is a direct attempt by two-thirds of the Common Council to accomplish this very result; to break down the restraining provisions of the charter of 1857, and to establish a precedent in which the Common Council shall have enforced on the Street Department a contract made directly by the Common Council for the performance of a specified job, by a specified jobber, at a price specified and fixed by the Common Council, without reference to advertisement, other bidders, or any of the restraints set forth in the disagreeable charter.

The particular case selected by the pool-and-ring Engineers of the Common Council for testing this attempted encroachment on the charter, is in the form of a "Resolution," directing the Street Commissioner to have certain alterations and additions made to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, said work to be done by a person then and there named, at a specified price. As the object in this case appears to be rather to assert a power for future use than to place any very monstrous profit in the pocket of the particular contractor,—the price named is not much more than one-third in excess of what would be fair remuneration for the alterations and additions proposed. But let the precedent of authority in this case be established, and our City Treasury will resemble a pyramid of double-eagles dumped in front of the Five Points Mission House over night, without either guard or bulwark.

The Mayor stepped in to the relief of the Street Commissioner in this emergency, and vetoed the illegal resolution. The pool-and-ring Engineers thereupon became enraged, and by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each Board, the vetoed resolution was again passed over the objections of the Mayor, under the provisions of the amended charter of 1857; and it was, of course, hoped by the parties interested that this demonstration of two-thirds power would quell all Executive resistance. But in the Street Commissioner the Mayor finds an unflinching ally; and the two-thirds veto-entrenchment being abandoned, Capt. Smith makes his last rally on behalf of civic economy and honesty behind that provision of the charter which demands that the votes of "*three-fourths* of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council" shall be requisite to have any work, exceeding a total of $250, done otherwise than by contract given to the lowest bidder.

Such are the general results of this contest up to the present point, but the various incidents, and the names of the municipal heroes engaged, would fill a bulky volume. A communication from the Street Commissioner, abandoning the two-thirds entrenchment, and falling back on the three-fourths quadrilateral, was voted an insult to the Common Council, and was, on motion of Councilman Lent, "ordered to be returned to the Street Commissioner as not *satisfactory*," which we can very readily understand. It is our pleasure to believe, however, that even should the three-fourths defence be overcome by very large extensions of the "pool" and "ring," there are yet other legal resources which will all in turn be used against the invading Common Council majorities. It is a contest justifying resort to every known expedient of economical warfare, and we trust that the Mayor and Street Commissioner may prove able to hold their own against all the enemies now enlisted in this attempt to unrampart and throw open the City Treasury.

Let it be borne in mind that the famous Lowber job, which cost the City eventually over $200,000, was a case very similar to the one now under consideration, the Common Council having therein ordered the Comptroller to make a contract with Lowber for a specified piece of land at a specified price. That job was finally consummated in the absence of any valid defence on the part of the Corporation Counsel; but in the case of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, as there is work to be done which falls unquestionably under the Street Department, and as our present Mayor is not the Mayor who sanctioned the Lowber iniquity, we cannot see how the parties in interest can put through their scheme so long as the Street Commissioner remains in his present frame of mind, determined to uphold the charter and obey his oath of office.

### Mazzini and Italy.

Mazzini's letter to the King of Sardinia, which was published in the Times of yesterday, consists altogether of advice which, judging from the earnestness of the tone in which it is couched, His Majesty is evidently expected to take as soon as he reads it. It counsels him to raise an insurrection throughout Italy, throw the French Emperor overboard, bid defiance to Austria, and crack his fingers at the Pope. If he will only do all this, the great agitator is firmly persuaded he would end by being either King of United Italy, or President of the Italian Republic.

It does not require a very lengthened experience of life to know that the persons who are always making blunders themselves, are generally those most lavish of advice for their friends. Nobody patronizes his neighbors, warns them against mistakes, and furnishes them with wise saws and modern instances with half so much unction, or reveals to them in strict confidence so many splendid ways of making money, as your genuine Micawbers. The lame and impotent conclusions to which their own ventures lead them, do not seem to shake their confidence in their own wisdom, or in other people's appreciation of it. Their cheerful expectation that you will invest your last cent in the scheme which they recommend, is never in the least shaken by the knowledge that you have noticed their inability to meet the demands of their washerwoman.

Mazzini is the Micawber of Italian politics. He believes in himself with such a sublime confidence that he never dreams of other people's doubting him. He is so thoroughly satisfied that he is right, that he cannot conceive of the possibility of any one's requiring better proof of the fact than his own assertion. He is *par excellence* an unsuccessful politician. No man of our day has so steadily kept himself before the public by dint of long-continued and consistent failing. He has been thinking and writing and scheming for Italy for thirty years or more, and nothing that he has undertaken for her behalf during that period has been productive of anything but misery and ruin to those engaged in it. He is not a soldier, and nothing that he has yet achieved proves him a statesman. A man of great eloquence, of spotless integrity, and matchless tenacity of purpose, the world knows him to be. No one can endure with more heroism; and if Italy needs a lesson in patience and in loyalty to honest convictions, we cannot point to a better master than he. But we have yet to learn that any of these qualities give him the right to assume the office of adviser-general when the moment of action arrives.

In negotiating, fighting and governing, the King of Sardinia has shown himself to be worthy of the first rank. He has steered his country safe through a thousand perils, and served her with equal fidelity and equal success in the Cabinet and in the field. In short, he has pursued for ten years, in spite of Mazzini's strenuous opposition and hearty maledictions, a policy which has virtually resulted in Mazzini's acknowledging him to be the chosen leader of the Italian people. It is Victor Emanuel's wisdom which has given Italy the splendid opportunity which Mazzini confesses is now within her reach. We do not like to apply so harsh a term as impudence to anything in the conduct of an honest man, who has sacrificed a great deal in a great cause, but we are really at a loss for a fitter word to designate the feeling which has prompted the Ex-Tribune to inflict upon the King the long lecture which has just appeared, and which leads him to suppose that he of all men in the world can instruct the victor of Palestro and San Martino, the "pillar of the nation's hope" long before the war began to abate, in the art of making Italy free. The King may well retort that the history of Sardinia for the last ten years is one long testimony to his sagacity, to his knowledge of Italian wants, and to his ability to meet them. If Mazzini be asked for a similar certificate of fitness for the post to which he evidently aspires, we fear we should be furnished with nothing better than the green graves of the hundreds who, during his long career, have trusted him implicitly and obeyed him blindly.

A Curious State of Things.—We published a brief communication from A. D. Banks, Esq., yesterday morning, concerning the removal by Mr. Buchanan of Mr. Faran, late Postmaster of Cincinnati. This removal has been for a long time threatened, on the ground that Mr. F., as editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was supposed to be devoted to the Presidential interests of Mr. Douglas. It seems, however, from Mr. Banks' letter that Mr. F. has not been the editor of that paper for some months,—but that Mr. Banks himself has filled that post. Mr. B. was formerly editor of the Southside (Va.) *Democrat*, in which position he earned a wide reputation for ability, controversial courtesy, and an ultra advocacy of the extreme doctrines of the State rights school. He is now zealously devoted to the interests of Mr. Douglas, and has given a corresponding character to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It is a little singular that Mr. Farran should be punished for *his* sins:—but probably as Mr. Buchanan could devise no way of reaching the real offender, he visited his wrath upon his immediate predecessor. This is a new kind of vicarious punishment.

Withdrawn from the Stage.—The fillibusters at New-Orleans have, as we expected, been all discharged. The "young men" will now return to the arms of their admiring friends, and we hope stay there. In any case, Mr. Buchanan will do us all a favor by setting on foot no more prosecutions against them. The navy and the revenue officers are the persons to prevent fillibustering. The attempts of the United States Courts in that direction were very promising for awhile, but we have tired of them and can laugh no longer. So the managers at Washington must ransack their *repertoire* for a novelty. "Old Brown's" insurrection might do if it were not so tragic. But we are not particular. The entertainment furnished us for some time past has been so sorry, that anything will seem an improvement.

The Oyster Island Question.—Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, has written to Gov. Morgan, of New-York, correcting a misapprehension on the part of the New-York authorities, of the intention of the late proclamation issued from Trenton concerning the use of certain mud-flats for a dumping-ground. Gov. Morgan seemed to understand New-Jersey as claiming Oyster Island as Jersey property, and the proclamation as warning all persons to desist from further deposits upon it. This, says Gov. Newell, is not the claim. The right of New-York to the general jurisdiction over that island is conceded, and New-Jersey has never had occasion to contend for its ownership—"which may or may not belong to her." But New-Jersey does claim the "right of property" in the land under the waters lying west of the middle of the Bay of New-York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey, and she claims also the *exclusive* right to regulate the fisheries in those waters. When our Pilot Commissioners grant authority to dump the mud dredged from our slips and docks on the flats south and west of Bedloe's Island, and within the boundaries of New-Jersey, Gov. Newell holds that Jersey rights are infringed upon. It is not a question of boundaries then, as our Attorney-General supposed when he replied to the communication of Gov. Morgan, but one of individual trespass for the purpose of creating a nuisance. New-Jersey is not disposed to stand it, and her excellent Governor, in the politest possible terms, intimates that he will hold to a rigid accountability all persons who invade the sovereignty of our sister State and damage the fisheries of her citizens. It is a relief to believe that Gov. Newell is right. If that is all, the difficulty is of easy solution; but a boundary quarrel it takes two centuries to settle. We have one of that sort on our Eastern line, which is not quite as near to an amicable arrangement as it was a hundred years ago.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Our Negotiations with Mexico—Mr. McLane to be Detained for Further Advices—Chances of an Accommodation—The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans Libeled by Government.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Times editorial on our relations with Mexico is highly complimented in official circles, and is recognized as foreshadowing with accuracy the policy of the Administration. In an interview yesterday between the President and Mr. McLane, it was arranged that the latter should remain over, as suggested in the Times, until after the arrival of the *Tennessee's* mails, as a hope is entertained that Juarez may have partially receded from the position which he has held so tenaciously. Should he do this, Mr. Buchanan will meet him in the same spirit. If the *Tennessee* brings no evidence of yielding on the part of the Liberal party in Mexico, Mr. McLane will return to Vera Cruz with but little hope of negotiating a treaty. Señor Mata still continues sanguine, though I ascertain that the concessions urged by him upon his Government would not be acceptable to ours should they be granted. The point at issue must be broadly and fairly met. Under the treaty, as proposed, we should have to assume all the responsibility, protect and defend the very existence of the Liberal Government, since President Buchanan demands a liberal concession from Juarez.

Secretary Toucey to-day ordered the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard to have Davidson's new boat apparatus constructed and put on board the practice-ship *Plymouth*, at Annapolis, with a view to testing its merits. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The United States District Attorney at New-Orleans has libeled the steamship *Philadelphia*, and entered a suit to effect her forfeiture to the General Government for violation of the neutrality laws.

There is much activity in the several Departments consequent on the preparation of the statements to accompany the annual reports.

A larger number of members of Congress than heretofore have already made arrangements to have their families with them during the next session.

Attorney-General Black has requested the United States District-Attorney of Maine, to furnish all the facts attending the case of Captain Holmes, in whose behalf an effort is now made to effect the commutation of his sentence for the murder of a sailor on the high seas.

A large number of clergymen, who attended the late Episcopal Convention, paid their respects to the President to-day. The events at Harper's Ferry furnished, in part, the subject of conversation, and the visitors had an opportunity to examine one of the pikes brought to the President by District-Attorney Ould, from the scene of war.

The propriety of placing stronger guards at the several arsenals and armories has been suggested in various quarters, but it is not probable that any such action will be taken by the War Department.

The protection demanded, through Commander Porter, in Sonora, is such as American citizens are entitled to by virtue of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, but is not intended to cover the surveying operations of Capt. Stone and party. They were in the employment of a Mexican who had made a contract with Ex-President Comonfort. Sonora resists the interference of the Federal Government with the lands of that State, and hence the stoppage by Sonora of the surveys.

The Congressional contest in the Sixth District of Maryland is exceedingly animated. Messrs. Hughes and Hagner, the opposing candidates, had, at Annapolis last night, a renewal of their former quarrel, when blows were exchanged. Out of this has grown a report that they had a duel.

**Affairs in Massachusetts.**

THE STATUE OF HORACE MANN.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 99 to 110 receded from its former action on the bill relative to the statue of Horace Mann, and thereby concurred with the Senate, thus allowing the statue to be placed on the State House grounds without the approval of another Legislature.

FURNITURE FACTORY DESTROYED.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A fire in Byfield, Mass., this morning, destroyed the cabinet furniture factory of Chal. S. Holt & Co., of Boston, with its contents, together with an adjoining dwelling house. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is $6,000 and on the building $4,000; insured The factory was well known as the first cotton factory in America.

THE BASS RIVER BANK.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Bank Commissioners to-day applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction on the Bass River Bank, which was granted. It is stated, on the best authority, that the bill holders are amply secured.

**New-York State Politics.**

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The announcement that the American County Convention, held here yesterday, refused to indorse J. C. Emans as candidate for Senator, is an error. No such resolution was before that body.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Ithaca, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Hon. L. Tremain addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting here last evening, in an able manner.

**Sporting Items.**

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Rochester, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The English cricketers sail from Quebec on Saturday.

Dr. Jones returns to New-York without arranging for a base ball match.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.

Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

An exciting game of base ball came off at Eas Albany to-day between the Champion Club of Albany and the Victory Club of Troy, resulting in the defeat of the former by three runs—the first defeat they have suffered since their organization.

**The Canadian Steamers.**

TRANSFER OF THE LINE TO PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Arrangements have been made for the continuation of the weekly line of Canadian steamers to run to this port instead or Quebec through the Winter and Spring, commencing with the *Hungarian*, which will leave Liverpool for Portland Nov. 2, and Portland for Liverpool Nov. 26.

**Kansas Politics.**

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Leavenworth, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Democratic State Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, nominated Sam Medary for Governor, John P. Slough for Lieutenant-Governor, John A. Holdeman for Congress, and Judge Williams, present Associate Judge, for Chief-Justice.

**Maine Politics.**

ELECTION OF DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Bath, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Thos. D. Robinson and Charles B. Stetson were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention by the District Convention at Topsham to-day. Both are strong Douglas men, and strong Douglas resolutions were passed.

**Insurance Company Dissolved.**

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Indemnity Insurance Company of our city has been dissolved by the Supreme Court, now in session here, and James M. Cook appointed Receiver.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church.—The celebration of the Two Hundredand Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church took place last evening, at the Greenwich Church edifice, in Bleecker-street, corner of West Tenth. The school receives scholars from all the Reformed Churches, being under the control of the Collegiate Church. The education afforded is free—the only requisite being the attendance of the scholars upon the Sunday School, and of the parents upon the Church, as regular members. Notwithstanding the bad weather of last evening, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity with those interested in the exercises, which passed off with considerable spirit, and with credit to all concerned. The programme was made up of recitations in arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., with declamation and singing—the number taking part being one hundred and forty-six. The Rev. Thomas C. Strong, pastor of the Greenwich Church, distributed the premiums and presented the "honors" of the school to the Graduating Class of 1859, accompanying the ceremony with appropriate remarks. Following are the names of the graduates: Misses Mary W. Brant, Sophia E. Brant, Emma A. Blanch, Elizabeth Dolde, Emma L. Lefman, Harriet Reger, Nancy J. Reger, Mary Veshiage, Elizabeth Wenz, Messrs. Augustus Bedford, Henry Butz, Warren A. Colwell, Stephen L. Ferdon, John Hahn, James R. Hitchcock, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles Veshiage, Augustus Wenz.

City Tract Society.—The City Tract Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the Cooper Institute. Mr. A. R. Wetmore presided. The report of the Secretary summed up the month's operations as follows: 96,931 tracts, 53 Bibles, and 42 Testaments, have been distributed; and 437 volumes lent; 187 children have been gathered into Sabbath-schools, 29 into public schools, 18 into Bible-classes; 226 persons have been induced to attend church, and 24 to sign the Temperance pledge; 184 religious meetings have been held, 4 backsliders reclaimed, 27 persons hopefully converted, and 19 converts have united with Evangelical churches—making 126,657 tracts distributed, and 433 conversions, during the past ten months. The Society employs 30 missionaries in the various Wards of the City, and these have been assisted by 1,036 visitors. The monthly reports of six of the missionaries were read, after which the arrangements of an anniversary meeting, to be held in December, were discussed.

Charged with Perjury.—A complaint for perjury was preferred yesterday before Justice Connolly by Mr. Allen M. Sherman, against Mr. Charles Gould. The testimony showed that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company executed a deed in 1857 conveying to Sherman and others, for the benefit of the creditors, all personal property belonging to the Company, and some real estate. In 1858 Mr. Sherman, and those associated with him, filed a petition praying that their accounts might be audited, and they discharged from further duty; also that the Court should fix the fees and commissions to be allowed them. It is charged that Gould swore falsely in order to prevent the payment of these fees. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, for the defendant, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, and asked a dismissal of the complaint on that ground. The magistrate reserved his decision until 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mulligan & Co. in Court.—Justice Connolly, yesterday afternoon, entered upon the examination of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Edward Russell, coachman of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, against William Mulligan, James White, constable of the Fourth Ward, and David Cunningham. The evidence showed that Russell was on board the Staten Island ferry boat, when the defendants beat him severely for going to the assistance of a man whom they had knocked down. No arrest had been made, but the defendants were notified to appear at the examination. They were all present but Cunningham, and the Justice held each of them to answer the charge in $300 bail. Meanwhile they were allowed to depart on their parole, to appear to-morrow with their sureties.

Policeman Arrested on a Charge of Perjury.—Sergeant Twaddle, of the Fourth Precinct, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Roosevelt, to answer a charge of perjury. The Sergeant made an affidavit in the Quimbo Appo case, stating that he accompanied District-Attorney Waterbury and his assistant, Mr. Doyle, to the residence of Mrs. Fletcher, in Oliver-street, and there interrogated her two children as to the nature of an oath. Finding them ignorant of the subject, Mr. Doyle got the curate of St. James to instruct the children, and their testimony was taken in Court. Mr. Waterbury having in an affidavit pronounced the statement false, Sergeant Twaddle was indicted and arrested. The latter has always sustained an unblemished character.

Coroners' Inquests.—Rachael Alexander, a Prussian girl, 19 years of age, who was run over by an omnibus on the 20th inst., died yesterday at the New-York Hospital....Benjamin Lent, aged 55 years, of Lloyd's Landing, L. I., died on Tuesday from burns received by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. Coroner Schirmer held inquests in both cases....Mr. Birmingham, of No. 118 East Nineteenth-street, fell down a flight of stairs in the Bible House on Tuesday evening, and died of injuries thus received, yesterday morning. Coroner O'Keefe held the inquest and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

American Oriental Society.—The American Oriental Society met yesterday afternoon and evening, in the University building. Papers were read on the following subjects: "Influence of the Semitic on the Romanic Languages," by Dr. Grumbaum; "Two Hindoo Inscriptions," by Prof. Hall, of Benares, India; "The Later Studies of the Phœnician Inscription of Sidon," by Prof. Turner of Washington; "A passage of Eusebius, alleged to contain the word Israel," by Rev. E. C. Jones of Philadelphia. The Society adjourned at 8½ o'clock P. M., to meet in the same place to-morrow, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Departure of Mr. Paul Morphy.—Mr. Morphy will take leave of his friends in New-York at the Chess Club, in the University Buildings, this (Thursday) evening. A few personal friends will informally entertain him on Friday evening; and on Saturday he will leave for New-Orleans, and will probably stop a day or more at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Charleston, to meet the chess-players of those cities. He will probably not return North until the meeting of the Chess Congress in October next, at Philadelphia, but will commence the practice of the law in New-Orleans.

Forgery of the Name of Mr. Robert Bonner.—Yesterday afternoon a man presented to the paying teller of the Nassau Bank, Mr. G. H. Briggs, a check for $3,126, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Robert Bonner.

on the north side of Long Island, while going eastward on Monday evening, struck upon a sunken rock opposite Sands' Point, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. The passengers were rescued by the steamboat *Mayflower*. The sunken vessel is nearly new, and is valued at $35,000. She was in command of Captain SOMERINDYKE, who was a principal owner.

SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Sabbath-School Teachers of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, was held yesterday, at the Berean Baptist Church. Forty-five schools were represented, twenty-two of which report 506 teachers, and 5,835 scholars on their registers. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Mr. R. G. PARDEE, and others.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. THOMSON, OF THE DAILY NEWS.—Mr. G. F. THOMSON appeared yesterday before the Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and made complaint against FRANK MCCABE for the brutal asssult made upon him in the *Daily News* office. This action takes the affair from the lower Courts.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Lieut. PATRICK KELLY has been elected Captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, *vice* Capt. KEATING, resigned. Second Lieut. EAGLEY has been elected First Lieut.; Sergt. CAMPBELL, Second Lieut.; and Sergt. FLYNN, Acting Sergeant. After the election, a sword and sash, and a pair of epaulettes, valued at $150, were presented to Capt. KELLY.

MILITARY.—The Independence Guards returned from Philadelphia last evening. They were escorted to the boat at Philadelphia by the Scott Legion. Here they met with a hearty reception from the other members of the disbanded Twelfth Regiment at the Mercer House.

THE FIRST SNOW.—A fall of snow filled the air last evening and continued till after midnight. It began after dark as if sensible of its unseasonable appearance, and will doubtless vanish by daylight.

THE REMAINS OF MINISTER MASON.—The *Yorktown* sails for Richmond at 3 P. M. to-day. It is expected that she will carry the remains of the late Hon. J. Y. MASON, although no one had arrived to take charge of them at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will this evening inaugurate a course of lectures at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near Eighth-avenue. His subject is "Bargain Makers."

### Fires.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—At 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in the brick building in the rear of No. 83 West Thirty-first-street, occupied by H. KLEINHANS, show-case manufacturer. Damage about $100, and not insured.

FIRE IN CENTRE-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in the New-Haven freight depôt, in Centre-street. Damage about $100, and insured.

### Police Reports.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon some adroit thief stole twelve watches, valued at about $800, from a show case in front of the jewelry store at No. 175 Broadway.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—James Pool and John O'Brien were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of ribbons and buttons found in their possession.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EXCESS IN SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—MORE JUDGMENTS TAKEN BY DEFAULT.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Mr. WARREN, in the Chair.

A report was received from the Finance Committee, to the effect that the amount of special appropriations, exceeding the sum reserved for that purpose out of the school fund of 1859, was $19,148 90.

The election of a Finance Clerk, in place of WM. F. CLARK, resigned, was made the special order for the next meeting.

Another report was received from the Committee, in favor of settling the judgment, amounting to $168 72, for printing for the officers of the Seventh Ward.

Mr. GREEN stated that the bill was for printing bunkum speeches made at the opening of the school. He objected to its judgment if it could be avoided. He believed the Corporation Counsel had been informed that there was a good defence, but that notwithstanding that, he had allowed a judgment to be made by default. Mr. WATERBURY made a similar statement; and recommended that the matter be referred back to the Committee, with power to consult some counsel in whom confidence could be placed, to ascertain whether the judgment could be set aside, and a new trial had. The recommendation was adopted by the Board.

### MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET TROUBLES—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MCGOVERN.

The examination into the alleged extortions at Washington Market was resumed, yesterday morning, before the Mayor.

The City Inspector, Supt. IRVING, and AUSTIN, the market clerk, were present, and, together, managed their own defence. They introduced the affidavits of several persons who have received permits from Mr. IRVING for stands in Washington Market, and who are now in possession of them, who assert that they never paid Mr. IRVING any consideration for them.

Neither of the witnesses knew "FRAUPELL," the person who has been somewhat conspicuous in prosecuting these cases; and an effort was made to prove him to be a myth.

The Mayor considered this kind of testimony wholly irrelevant, citing as a parallel the case of the Dutch Judge who weighed testimony after the following fashion: Two witnesses saw a certain act committed, but a dozen others swore that they did'nt see it; therefore the Judge dismissed the case. JOHN MCGOVERN, being cross-examined, testified, substantially, as follows:

He did not apply to Austin in relation to his stand, but to Mr. Irving, in compliance with a notice to show cause why he should not vacate one or both of his stands; he next saw the Mayor, and stated his grievances: he then, in accordance with advice from Mr. Banker, Irving's clerk, went to a party in Centre Market, (Mr. Kehoe,) who gave him a letter to Irving; Mr. Banker, Irving's clerk, directed him to go to Kehoe; he understood the contents of the letter to be that proceedings against him were to be stayed until he could see Irving; he saw him (Irving) at the office, and told him he would not lose the stand for $500—but he did not offer him that sum; Irving replied that he (McGovern) would not lose anything, but to let the affair drop.

The following was elicited on the direct examination:

The taking away of the front has injured my stand; in consequence of this I would sell for $1,000 that for which I paid $2,000; I was advised to go and see Thomas Johnson as it was said that he had great influence with Mr. Irving, and that he could get permits from him; the persons who advised me were Mr. Reed and Fraupell; Mr. Johnson said, "Mr. McGovern, you know how these things are managed, and that it will cost me something; how much would you give?" I said, "from $50 to $100;" I saw him the next day; he passed my stand, and said to me, "This thing will cost you $500;" I told him that I could not pay more than $200; I did not, however, pay anything; after this, he said there was a resolution before the Common Council to give more power to the Superintendent of Markets; Messrs. Irving and Austin came a few days after, and Mr. Irving said that he would cut off four feet from the upper side of my stand. Witness testified that there were some half dozen stands larger than his.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

### COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND TO THE COUNTIES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. G. C. VERPLANCK presiding.

The Board voted to pay to the various counties their quota of the Commutation Fund, amounting in the aggregate to $23,535 75.

By the weekly statement it appears that the arrivals of emigrants for the current week have been 1,087; the number in the Institution, 727. The amount of commutation fees received for the week, $3,091 96. Balance of Commutation Fund, $30,548 25.

Adjourned.

### Serious Accident to the New World.

THE VESSEL SUNK OFF FORT WASHINGTON POINT—PASSENGERS SAVED—BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT LOST.

A serious accident happened to the well-known steamer *New World*, as she was making her regular trip to Albany last evening. About 7 o'clock, when off Fort Washington, the connecting-rod of her engine broke. By the accident a portion of the machinery was drawn through the bottom of the vessel, making a large hole, through which the water rushed so rapidly as to defeat all attempts to keep the vessel afloat. Much alarm was excited among the passengers, of whom there were 250 on board, but the steam-tug *Ohio* and a schooner which was in the vicinity immediately coming to their relief, disembarked them in safety.

But little baggage besides carpet-bags and valises was saved. The freight, of which the *New World* had a large amount, will of course be seriously injured as the vessel is submerged to her second-tier of state-rooms. The amount of damage which she will sustain cannot yet be accurately ascertained. Insurance against fire had been effected on her, but none against marine disaster.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER MONUMENT.—The Sons of Temperance are raising the necessary money to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late DANIEL H. SANDS, who was one of the original founders of that Order. The monument is to cost about $3,000. Washington Division, No. 4, subscribed $50 to the fund last Monday night.

SUICIDE.—W. O. BILLINGS, a man about 30 years of age, died last evening in the Third Precinct Station-house from an overdose of laudanum. Deceased was employed by Messrs. TARRANT & Co., corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, New-York.

INJUNCTION.—The injunction applied for by the Broadway Railroad Company to prevent the Sewer Commissioners from digging sewers under their tracks, was argued yesterday before Judge LOTT, and the papers in the case were submitted.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### MOZART HALL RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches of Fernando Wood, S. B. Cushing, Conrad Swackhamer and Others.

The people who are wont to assemble in Mozart Hall, and who swear by FERNANDO WOOD, met last night at the Cooper Institute, "to express their sentiments on the public questions of the day, and to ratify the State and County nominees." There was a band stationed outside, which was *instrumental*, no doubt, in securing a considerable quota of the assemblage within; the platform was well filled, and the body of the Hall contained at least six hundred persons. Dr. WILLIAMS, well-known as an influential member of the Board of Education, was elected Chairman. Mr. P. G. MOLONEY submitted a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the one headed by JAMES S. LIBBY, the other by JOSEPH T. MILLS. These were adopted unanimously.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, the Mozart Hall candidate for Comptroller, last year, presented a series of resolutions, which, in the first place, approved the Democratic State ticket, indorsed the Tammany Judiciary nominations, and declared "that in the recent treasonable, preconcerted, and bloody conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, having for its aim the overthrow of lawful authority, the murder of citizens, the confiscation of property, and the inciting of arson, rape, and devastation, we see the pernicious consequences of the teachings of a Seward and a Giddings; that the present is the supreme moment at which, in the State of New-York and by the electors of New-York at the ensuing election, the march of those dangerous men toward power can be arrested and their treasonable efforts palsied upon the very threshold of their fondly-hoped success; and that we believe the defeat of Black Republicanism in this State in 1859 will be the sure precursor of its overthrow in the Union in 1860."

The resolutions then denounce the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine; call on the public to arrest "Black Republican misrule;" represent the Democratic Party as the only reliable friends of the Canal system, and wind up with the assertion that the Democracy of the City and County of New-York are unalterably in favor of the selection of delegates to National Conventions for the nomination of President and Vice-President by single Congressional District Conventions, and not by State Conventions.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. RUSSELL further announced the receipt of letters from the Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and other leading Democrats, accounting for their absence from the meeting.

Mr. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, who was the successful candidate of the Native American Party in 1856, for the post of Attorney-General, was the first speaker. He described the importance of a Democratic triumph in New-York as being an index to the public sentiment of the whole Union, and called on all who had the integrity of the Union at heart to combine, irrespective of former political differences, in an effort to overthrow Sewardism.

During his remarks, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD appeared on the platform and was greeted with a burst of cheers in which Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY took the lead.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, editor of the *Democratic Review*, was the next speaker.

He was followed by Mr. WOOD, who was received with vehement applause. He returned his thanks for so complimentary a reception, and said that at all times and under all circumstances it gave him pleasure to confer with any number of his Democratic fellow-citizens of New-York. As they were all citizens of this great metropolis, they had an abiding interest in everything appertaining to its welfare and prosperity. Every city in the Union claimed some advantage over its fellows, but our own beloved New-York, this grand metropolis of the country, had everything that every other city in the world possessed, and ten thousand other things besides. When those who, in the mistaken language of the world, were said to be of "the upper classes," were growing in wealth and means, every other class was proportionately benefited. There was no man in the community absolutely independent of his fellows. Our exported productions were due mainly to the South and West, and if these were interfered with, the whole Union would suffer. We paid our indebtedness, not in circulating medium, but in cotton, rice, tobacco, and those other products which are the result of the labor of the slave. We might be theoretic as we pleased, we might be philanthropic as we pleased, but there was not an Abolitionist in the country who could subsist without the labor of the slave. How, without the slave, could he eat without rice or sugar? how, without the slave, could his family obtain their calicos? how, without the slave, could HORACE GREELEY provide himself with tobacco? [Laughter.] These products could be cultivated only by slaves. This was a material view of Slavery. The facts, however, were palpable. But what was Slavery in this country? It was a system of labor—a system in which men were kept, if we pleased so to say, in a state of bondage. It was called a peculiar institution. What right had we to interfere with it where it exists? When the States confederated for mutual support, they reserved each, to itself, the right of controlling its own domestic affairs. Then Slavery existed in the Northern States as well as in the South. He himself, though not an old man, remembered instances of Slavery in New-York and in New-Jersey. And would not New-York or New-Jersey have been as indignant then at any Congressional interference with slave-property as South Carolina is now. We recently had a practical effort made to make one Slave State free. He would not charge any direct personal complicity of the Republican leaders at the North with the fanatics at Harper's Ferry, but he would charge that their acts were the legitimate consequences of Northern teachings, and were traceable to the exciting appeals of Northern demagogues. [Applause.] The Republican Party at the North had no other issue than that of abolition. Take that away and they were without a principle. They advanced no question involving a United States Bank, a tariff, the distribution of the public lands for school purposes. They were lead by no great man, such as CALHOUN, CLAY or WEBSTER. They had no national issue. They had but one topic—Slavery—the nigger. [Applause.] Their success as a party, even, would not enable them to fulfill their design, save by the sword and faggot. The Republicans assumed that capital supported the Government. He denied that it was so. It was labor that upheld the Government. Capital could always take care of itself; but it was the poor laboring man, who went from the scene of his daily toil to some wretched basement or miserable garret, who contributed most to the maintenance of the Government. It was not the landlord who paid the taxes: it was the tenant who paid them through his increased rent. It was not the boarding-house keeper who lost by the enhanced price of provisions; it was the boarder whose weekly bill was raised. As he had said once before in a public document, for which he had been soundly abused by the Republican Press of New-York, he now repeated, on his own personal responsibility, that those who produced nothing got everything, and those who produced everything got nothing. [Applause.] Mr. WOOD concluded by recapitulating the salient features of the Democratic creed, and exhorted his hearers to a hearty support of the Democratic State and County ticket.

Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS and others followed, and the meeting at length broke up with cheers for FERNANDO WOOD and the Democratic State and County tickets.

### Nominations by the Independent Democrats.

JUDICIAL, SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES SELECTED.

The Independent Democratic General Committee, with the delegates from the various Wards, met last night at Union Hall, No. 113 Bowery, to make a selection of candidates for the next election. The following were the nominations made: Judge of Supreme Court, WILLIAM H. LEONARD; Superior Court, James Moncrief, A. L. Robinson; Common Pleas, Charles P. Daly; Marine Court, no nomination; Supervisor, John R. Briggs.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

*Fourth District*—No nomination. *Fifth District*—Bernard Kelly. *Sixth District*—W. T. Parsons. *Seventh District*—P. G. Maloney.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

| Districts. | Districts. |
|---|---|
| First—Dennis J. Conley. | Tenth—John Byrnes. |
| Second—Thomas Kirlin. | Eleventh—Wm E. Robinson |
| Third—C. B. Woodruff. | Twelfth—Wm. Gage. |
| Fourth—Wm. C. Gover. | Thirteenth—P. Masterson. |
| Fifth—W. J. Cole. | Fourteenth—T. B. Voorhis. |
| Sixth—Sam'l. D. Webster. | Fifteenth—Geo. W. Varian. |
| Seventh—Aaron H. Bean. | Sixteenth—H. Arcularius. |
| Eighth—John G. Reilley. | Seventeenth—Thos. Veitch. |
| Ninth—James P. Dunn. | |

The claims of Mr. DIEFFENHOFER, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Marine Court, were strongly urged, but no nomination was effected. The Convention were also unable to decide between Messrs. WILSON and MCLEOD MURPHY, the nominees respectively of Mozart Hall and Tammany. These matters will be disposed of at the next meeting of the Committee.

### The Sixth Republican Senatorial Convention.

BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE NOMINATED.

The Sixth Republican Senatorial Convention met, for the fifth time, to nominate a candidate. The adjournment had not resulted in any arrangement by which the former vote was affected, and the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce*, until 352 votes had been taken. Then, after several recesses had been taken, and much discussion had been had, it was resolved to take two votes by ballot, and then, if no choice was the result, to return to the vote *viva voce*.

The first ballot stood for WASHINGTON SMITH 10, GEORGE OPDYKE 10. On the second ballot the result was the same.

Mr. CHURCHILL, of the Eighteenth Ward—a friend of Mr. OPDYKE—moved that all the candidates be withdrawn, and the motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8. BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE and AUGUSTUS F. DOW were named as candidates, and on the first vote Mr. MANNIERE received 11 votes, and Mr. DOW 9, and Mr. MANNIERE was declared the nominee of the Convention. The Opdyke men all voted for Mr. MANNIERE, as did Mr. C. C. SPENCER, which gave him a majority. A motion to appoint a Committee to wait upon Mr. MANNIERE, met with considerable opposition, but the motion was finally carried by a vote of 13 to 6, Mr. DAYTON not voting, and a Committee of Four was appointed.

### People's Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the voters of the Sixth Assembly District, favorable to the election of JOHN COMMERFORD, Esq., as Assemblyman, was held last night at No. 163 Bowery. JOHN H. BIN, Esq., presided. The report of the Committee on Conference with other Conventions was read and adopted. The meeting was then addressed by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., and others, who advocated the election of Mr. COMMERFORD on the ground that he was an honest man, and one mindful of the interests of the working classes. A letter from Mr. COMMERFORD, in reply to an inquiry from the Twelfth Regiment asking his views on their difficulties, was read. Mr. C. pledged himself, if elected, to endeavor to restore the Regiment to its former standing, and to support a bill making ten years the limit of tenure of office in the militia. On motion the sentiments contained in the letter were indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.

### The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met at their Head-quarters last evening, and decided upon calling a mass meeting of Republicans on the evening of the 3d of November.

### Ninth Assembly District.

The Hon. A. J. DUGANNE was last evening nominated by the Americans as their candidate for the Assembly.

### Eleventh Assembly District.

The Eleventh District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening in Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and unanimously nominated COMMINGS H. TUCKER, formerly Alderman of the Twentieth Ward, Republican candidate for the Eleventh Assembly District.

### Fourteenth Assembly District.

At a mass meeting of the "mechanics and workingmen" of the Fourteenth Assembly District, held in Avenue A, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, last evening, Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, the Republican candidate for Assembly, was unanimously indorsed.

## BROOKLYN RATIFICATION MEETINGS

### Addresses of the Hon. Henry Wilson and Horace Greeley.

A large meeting of the Republicans was held a Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, for the ratification of the State ticket. Gen. H. B. DURYEA presided, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was selected.

Gen. DURYEA stated the object of the meeting. In presenting its several candidates, the Republican Party, he said, had intended to put forward men of character, who were worthy to represent its principles. He spoke at length of the principles of the Party, and when he had concluded there were loud cries for "WILSON."

Before Senator WILSON was introduced, the State ticket, and a series of resolutions indorsing it, were read by J. H. RODMAN and adopted.

The Hon. HENRY WILSON then came forward and was received with cheers. He expressed his thanks for the kind welcome extended to them, and asked their calm and candid attention. They were about to exercise one of the dearest rights of freemen in deciding what should be the position of New-York on the great vital principles of the age. It was well, therefore, that they should meet thus to talk these matters over. It was disgraceful that a country which declared that all men were born free and equal, should be divided into free States and slave States. This was a condition of society that did not exist in any other portion of the globe. In no part of the world could man stand so erect as in the free States of this Union; in the fifteen slave States a few masters held in servitude millions of slaves. The President of the United States, like his illustrious predecessor, was the abject tool of the slave power; the Senate was in the power of the slaveholders; the Supreme Court of the United States had been made to utter the iniquitous decree that 4,000,000 men had no rights that deserved to be respected. This slave-power had taken possession of the Democratic Party. It owned that party as completely as it owned its slaves. It owned the Northern John Cochranes more surely than it owned its bondsmen at the South. The army of the Emperor of Austria, the legions of LOUIS NAPOLEON, were not more ready to obey their masters' bidding than the Northern Democrats to obey the slave-power. The Democratic Party was dying out at the North, and a million and a-half of freemen had resolved that it should die. As its banners went down at the North, at the South it was all the more supported. Its head was at the South, and its tail only at the North. He flung back the charge made by JOHN COCHRANE that the Republican Party supported the rash act of Ossawattomie BROWN. JOHN COCHRANE knew better. There never were more intelligent men in the ranks of any party than were numbered with the Republican Party. It was founded upon Freedom, and was composed of the best men of the Whig and Democratic parties. This was the party accused of favoring insurrection and rebellion. The speeches of JOHN COCHRANE and JOHN VAN BUREN in '48 were more radical than the speeches of the Republican leaders of New-York, in 1859. They had then proclaimed that they would surround the South with an atmosphere of liberty, and the slaveholders must breathe it or die. Where were these men now? They had violated their professions of '48. When the sky was lurid with the flames of the burning cabins of the free settlers in Kansas, these men had stood by the Administration, and sneered at "Bleeding Kansas." When CHARLES SUMNER was stricken down, they had spoken in derision of the indignation that the act had excited; and while all the other wrongs perpetrated by the Democrats were inflicted, they had stood by that party. Senator SEWARD had been denounced, a few years ago, for speaking of "a higher law," just as now he was decried for using the words "irrepressible conflict." BROWN's expedition to Virginia was a filibustering expedition. Doubtless, BROWN had thought that if WALKER could make an expedition to Central America, he could make an expedition to Virginia. But that the Republican party sympathized with his action—all its antecedents were opposed to the idea. He had no faith in violent acts or violent words on the subject of Slavery. Every unlawful act created by Free State men in slave States only inured to the benefit of slaveholders, and every violent Anti-Slavery word injured the cause of freedom. JOHN BROWN had gone to Virginia because Southern men had gone to Kansas with arms in their hands, burned his cabin, murdered his friends and turned his brain. If it had not been for the attempt to force Slavery on Kansas JOHN BROWN would never have gone to Virginia. Men at the South proclaimed that they would resist the inauguration of a Republican President, and a Governor had just been elected in Mississippi who held such a doctrine as this. TOOMBS, KEITT, PRESTON BROOKS, Secretary FLOYD, had declared that in the event of FREMONT's election the Union should be dissolved. Gov. WISE had told during the Fremont canvass of what the chivalry of Virginia,—the chivalry, probably, that exhibited itself at Harper's Ferry,—would do if FREMONT was elected. If BROWN was a traitor in 1859, he was only following the example of HENRY A. WISE, who was a traitor before him. The Republican Party intended to elect a President just as soon as it had the power. The country was suffering, commercially, under Democratic rule. England was getting ahead of us with the nations south of us, because we neglected to repress our fillibustering expeditions. The safety and the peace of the country required the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and a return to the principles of the fathers of the Republic. They were yet to select a standard-bearer for the next Presidential contest. It might be Mr. SEWARD, or SALMON P. CHASE, or NATHANIEL P. BANKS, or Judge READE of Pennsylvania, or WM. PITT FESSENDEN, or BENJ. WADE. It was their duty to go into Convention next year calmly, nominate the best man, and then stand by their principles firmly. In conclusion, he said to the laboring man, if any were present, that they owed it to themselves to overthrow the Democratic Party which sneered at them as the offscourings of the earth. Gen. WILSON concluded amid loud applause.

The Hon. HORACE GREELEY next addressed the meeting. He said the Democrats proclaimed that theirs was a Union party as long as they were in power, but when they were out of power they said the Union was to be dissolved. By whom? Not by the Republicans into whose hands the power would come, certainly. The Republicans had acquiesced in the verdict of the people in 1856 without trying to dissolve the Union, and he had no doubt that the Democratic masses would acquiesce quietly when the Republican Party went into power in 1860. Mr. GREELEY was frequently cheered.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, made a few remarks, and then the meeting resolved itself into a procession, behind the banner of the Ashland Club, and escorted the orators to the Ferry.

### Independent Democratic Ratification.

A mass meeting to ratify the nominations made by the Independent Democrats in Kings County, was held last evening in Conklin Hall. The meeting was organized by appointing PETER FARREL Chairman, and HENRY PERRY, Jr., Secretary. Addresses were made by Judge MORRIS, Messrs. BROWN, SAWYER, and others. The meeting was quite enthusiastic and was well attended.

### Loss of the American Ship Quebec.

*From the Plymouth Journal.*

A rather remarkable shipwreck took place off this port on Tuesday afternoon last. The running foul of the Eddystone Light (which, probably, is better known than any other light in this world) actually took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the loss of the American ship *Quebec*, 700 tons, Capt. ALEXANDER RUARK, (as reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*) The ship was from Bordeaux, having landed a cargo of staves, and was bound at the time of the disaster for Newcastle, in ballast. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with the wind light, and the weather rather hazy, she struck on the rock on which the lighthouse is erected, and sustained severe damage. At 11 o'clock she was got off, and the utmost efforts were made to bring her into this port, but they were of no avail, for at 3 o'clock in the morning she sunk in six fathoms of water, about three miles from Whitsand Bay. The captain and crew landed at this port about 8 o'clock in BROOKE'S pilot cutter. The ballast the ship had on board was composed principally of sand, which so choked the pumps that they were of no service whatever. Had this not been so, the probabilities are that she would have been run on shore, and, at least, saved from being a total wreck. It is stated that the captain of the ship was below at the time at tea, and that the command of her was vested in the mate.

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At EVANS', and Fulton-street.
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With best wishes, your Brethren,

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| ABEL STEVENS, | THOS. CARLTON, |
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And a darkie on the seat.
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### MARRIED.

FISK—GAVITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Hatton, HENRY G. FISK to Miss ALLIE GAVITT, all of this City.

CARMAN—SLOAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25 at St. George's Church, by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., THOS. P. CARMAN, Esq., of the Province of New-Brunswick, to SUSAN E., daughter of the late Wm. Dunbar Sloan, Esq., of this City.

JOUET—HEARN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, by the Rev. Samuel Clark, XENOPHON JOUET, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late George Hearn, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, England.

GOADBY—STROUD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Price, JAMES H. GOADBY to Miss ELIZA A. STROUD, of New-Orleans.

SMITH—GEINSTEED.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel H. COX, D. D., WM. W. SMITH, of Piscataway, N. J., to CYNTHIA, daughter of Henry

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Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by the experienced Professors and Instructors.

**PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,**
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Simpson's, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR,** Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

**ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., where Dr. Richards or a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

**RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

**HOME INSTITUTE**—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Messrs. Hunt & Co., Nos. 39 to 38 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 51½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE**—No. 346 Bowery. Schools supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents seeking schools for their children furnished with school circulars gratuitously. References—the Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* Teachers, Parents and music wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

**FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

**SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE** INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

**WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH** and English School, No. 306 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

**$103** PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 4, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

**NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES**—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

**CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY,** Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 14 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.**—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK,** CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

**$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND** MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD,** WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY**—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

**B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

**NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE**—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—MME. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. Private lessons. For circulars and references, apply at No. 52 East 26th-st.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS,** RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

**ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA,** DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

**MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST.,** (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

**J. AY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL** for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 22d-st.

**MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177** East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN** their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

## INSTRUCTION.

**TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.**—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

**A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A** few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

## TEACHERS.

**GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a school; no objection to travel; or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach Music, French, Drawing, Monochromatic and Pastel Paintings. Also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

**TEACHER.**—A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first schools in the city, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, and usual English branches, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LAKE, Augusta, Me.

**A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO** teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

**A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING** English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

**GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn; instruction given in music, English branches and French; City references given. Address L. P. M., No. 14 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks,) and English; is a fine musician. Address, with salary offered, INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:
1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.,
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE,
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

**LOTS FOR SALE.**—SIX LOTS, ON 86TH-ST., between 4th and 5th avs.
20 lots on 5th-av. and 80th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Also other lots.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

**SECOND-AV. AND FORTY-FOURTH-ST.** LOTS.—Attention is called to the positive sale of four valuable lots on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 44th-st., and seven lots on the street, to be made at auction THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE**—
64 lots on 8th-av. and 69th-st.
6 lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st.
4 lots on 88th-st.
2 lots on 99th-st.—lots in the vicinity of the Park.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY** PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE**—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

**FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND** building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river views, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

**SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.**—A NUMBER OF 8x-tra size, on 5th-av.; one 28-foot lot corner on Madison; 4 lots on 40th-st., and on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots on 34th-st., near Broadway; 5 lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR** BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 8th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

**THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S** and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**ARCHITECTURAL PLANS** FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE** AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres on the mountain side, near to depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT SOUTH** ORANGE, N. J.—One hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; new house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements; location near depôt, healthy and beautiful, with garden land and barn; possession immediate, or March 1. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Terms liberal. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR THE** stock and lease of a well-located and well-established hat-store, a desirable country residence and store; large dwelling, large store, good sized barn, good garden, plenty of fruit and five acres of land, located in Connecticut. Apply or address No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE, of 40 acres, near White Plains; nice house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound. Also, 300 acres on Long Island; also, 54 acres in Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

**FOR SALE**—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, OR A double house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable locality, to rent for a term of years, by a private family. The house may either be finished or in course of erection, during which the tenant's wishes might be considered. Address F. R. HOUSE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY OF five grown persons, until May, a house completely furnished, except silver, and table and bed linen, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., between 14th and 30th sts.; rent from $150 to $200 per month. Call on or address EDWARD, No. 343 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR persons, the second floor of a nice house, with one small family, located between 3d and 7th avs., not above 17th-st; rent $12 or $13, and possession by Saturday sure. Call or address B. C., No. 343 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, UNTIL MAY 1st, with all modern improvements, suitable for a small family, situated between 3d and 6th avs. and 10th and 32d sts. Address Box No. 126 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

## FARMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE,** for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the City, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,062 New-York Post-office.

## TO LET.

**THE CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE** IN THIS CITY TO LET.—A small, neat house, down town, completely furnished, with eight beds and mattresses, and bed linen, blankets, pillow cases, &c.; plated ware, China and glass ware, towels, &c., in the most complete order, will be let to a small respectable family only. Rent only $800 per annum, quarterly, in advance. Family going to Europe.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

**TO LET**—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, 100 FEET from 8th-av. cars, a neat three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished; the street has been paved with Belgian pavement, and is as desirable a place to live as any in this part of the City; it will be let low for one or more years. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO rooms in the second story, back basement and privilege of a room on the third floor, if required. As there is one family in the house, consisting of four, one of the same number would be desirable. Gas and Croton all over the house. No. 223 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Furnished or unfurnished.

**TO LET**—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas throughout; Ridgewood water in the yard; situated No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars, call next door, No. 479, or of T. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, No. 43 Centre-st., New-York.

**TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN**—FOUR NEW 3-story brick houses, replete with modern improvements, located on Pacific-st., near Portland-av., will be leased for a few term of years to good tenants. Apply to J. F. J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., New-York, or to Mr. HARRINGTON, next door to the houses.

**TO LET**—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, except back parlor and one bedroom on fourth floor, with chandeliers and all the modern improvements; most delightfully located on 39th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent only $450 per annum, if taken by Saturday morning. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

**TO LET**—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**A MOST BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET,** furnished, up town, with china and glass-ware, plated-ware, towels and napkins, table linen, bed linen, and pillow-cases, lace and muslin curtains, neat as a pink, will be let to a small family only. Rent $100 per month, in advance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

**TO LET**—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 200 27th-st.; has gas, hot and cold water, and every convenience for a small respectable family; carpets and oil-cloth on floor if desired. Apply on premises, or No. 80 Vesey-st., up stairs.

**TO LET**—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 53d-st., and will be let low for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

**ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO** rent until 1st of of April. The four-story dwelling-house No. 153 West 21st-st., beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $150 per month to a responsible and private family. Call, for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

**TO LET**—AT HARLEM, THREE DESIRABLE cottages, at $132, $180 and $200; gas and croton water; half block to 2d and 3d-av. cars; also lots for sale, in good location, and desirable terms and prices. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 123d-st.

**TO LET**—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Label Publishers, No. 108 Fulton-st.

**TO LET**—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

**TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS**—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

**TO RENT**—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

**ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.** Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

## MUSICAL.

**THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,**
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
*From the New-York Times.*

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple construction may seem, it works out an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

**DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS**
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $225, $280, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

**MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR**
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.**
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

**HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES,** known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class made, in good order, at low prices.
S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs, (12 stops.) Pedal Bass Melodeons and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.**—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

**LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,** MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 420 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

**WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE** WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE** MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

**ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE** MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

**BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS,** at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

**BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487** Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

**V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE** MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

**S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE** MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

**CHURCH MUSIC.**—A YOUNG LADY, EXPEcrienced and possessing a fine voice, is desirous of obtaining a situation as soprano singer in a church in this City. Address J. E. G., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**NEW MEDICAL WORK**
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES,**
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN FACE LEVER Watches, full ruby jewsied; also, Silver Hunting Duplex Watches, and Silver Hunting and open face cylinder escapement do. The above is believed to be the largest sale of Watches ever offered in New-York, as the stock consists of upwards of $10,000. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers, and will be positively sold without regard to cost of importation. Terms at sale. The Watches will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Wednesday, one day previous to the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,**
The property of J. D. Johnson, Esq., to be sold as he is leaving for the South,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. The horses are an elegant span of long tail steel grays, full 16 hands high, eight years old, of elegant style and action, and can trot together easily in four minutes, and are warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and are believed to be as fine as any span in the City; have been driven by the owner for the last eighteen months.
ALSO,
An elegant open barouche, Prince's metal mountings, built to order by John R. Lawrence, Esq.; also, an elegant carriage by same maker; also, an elegant double harness to match, made to order by Lowden.
The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**
PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock contained in the store No. 808 Broadway.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, a large and valuable stock of first-class furniture, consisting of every variety of
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING and
CHAMBER SUITES,
The whole of which has been made to the best manner, and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat.
TERMS: Under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months' approved paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS**
AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall—
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Chatham Bank.....25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....100 each.
25 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
42 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co. 25 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
27 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....30 each.
15 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
25 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....15 each.
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
35 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....30 each.
2 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
$40 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1859.
$2,520 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1858 and 1859.
$5,000 Treverton

# RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—8 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at, Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSHY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.**—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 6:20 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:50 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

# MEDICAL.

**THE ELEVENTH HOUR!**—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

**CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,**
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

**QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,**
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.**
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES,** MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by R. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A** certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work, "The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 559 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

**DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS,** HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 Lefroy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY**—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself. Cure guaranteed. Medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

**$500 REWARD.**—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES**—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.**—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every taint of the virus from the system.

# SHIPPING.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.**
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
*via*
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA** CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans..... | $39 75 | To Augusta, Ga..... | $20 00 |
| To Mobile, Ala..... | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga..... | 22 00 |
| To Montgomery, Ala.. | 26 00 | To Charlotte, N. C.... | 22 00 |
| To Nashville, Tenn... | 30 09 | To Columbia, S. C.... | 20 00 |
| To Memphis, Tenn.... | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla.. | 21 00 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn... | 27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla..... | 23 00 |
| To Chattanooga, Tenn | 27 00 | | |

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock, instead of 4.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing.

**FOR THE SOUTH—**
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. A. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND** GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
B. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S** STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

**PORTLAND AND CANADA.**—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamship
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**REDUCED RATES.**—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. FARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.**—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

**U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J.** B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

# STEAMBOATS

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.**—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

**DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.**—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN.**—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.**—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

# MUSICAL BOXES.

**PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS** on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
THIS EVENING, SPERANZA.
The sale of seats for TRAVIATA and MARIA DI ROHAN commences this morning.
NOTICE.—The managers take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the great tenor,
SIG. CARLO REAUCARDE.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
(who has now fully recovered)
in
LA TRAVIATA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mlle. Speranza | as | Violetta |
| Sig. Brignoli | as | Alfredo |
| Sig. Amodio | as | Germont |
| Sig. Mullier | as | Dottore |

The magnificent Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
NOTICE.—This morning commences the sale for to-night's TRAVIATA and to-morrow's MARIA DI ROHAN.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 28, at 8,
revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The second of the "GAZZANIGA NIGTS" will take place TO-MORROW, (Friday,) when
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MME. STRAKOSCH | as | Gonde |
| SIGNOR STIGELLI | as | Challis |

The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. Gazzaniga's engagement,
MARIA DI ROHAN
Cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
In what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.
On SATURDAY,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The Directors, in apologizing for some slight disappointment at the last Matinée, in consequence of circumstances beyond their control, beg leave to assure the public that henceforth the promises made in the announcements will be rigidly adhered to. The entertainments will be given
UNABRIDGED AND WITHOUT ANY CURTAILMENT.
The feature of next Saturday's Matinée will be the joint appearance of
THE THREE PRIMA DONNE,
COLSON, GAZZANIGA, SPERANZA.
The joint appearance of the two Tenors,
Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. STIGELLI.
The great Baritone,
Signor FERRI as RIGOLETTO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. AMODIO.
The Orchestra and Chorus is under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
The entertainment will consist of
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF POLIUTO,
Which will be given without any curtailment by
GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.
The entire first act of
LA TRAVIATA,
By the new prima donna,
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA.
The magnificent fourth act of
RIGOLETTO,
Including the
MAGNIFICENT QUARTETTE,
By COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI,
And the grand baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI.
On MONDAY, the great tenor,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
will make his first appearance in America in his world-renowned part of
FERNANDO.....in.....LA FAVORITA.
In active preparation, the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be brought out in the most gorgeous style; and Mozart's
MAGIC FLUTE.
Due notice will be given of the arrival of
Mlle. CRUVELLI and Sig. SUSINI.
Tickets may be had at the box-office of the Academy of Music; SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st; No. 2 Astor House; one door above Vesey-st.; and at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S music stores.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
The Directors respectfully announce that the first of the new grand operas to be given this season will be
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
WORDS BY SCRIBE, MUSIC BY VERDI.
The auspicious production of this work in Paris, where on its first performance it was hailed as the greatest work of its celebrated *maestro*, has now been confirmed and indorsed by nearly all the great opera communities of Europe. It has been selected invariably by Italian managers as the *Opera di Cartello*, which, in theatrical parlance, means the card upon which they have staked the fate of the season. In every instance the issue has been prosperous and satisfactory. It has enabled them to refer to the season just concluded as one of the most fruitful on record, and that, too, in spite of the depression caused by the late war. Crowds, such as were never gathered to witness even "Il Trovatore," have flocked to hear this later and more esteemed work. A success so wide-spread and extraordinary is without a parallel in theatrical history. In London, where competition is always alive to its opportunities, the energetic lessee of Drury Lane selected Verdi's work as a counterpoise to the attractions of Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel" at the other house. Whilst the latter has obtained an undoubted success, the "Sicilian Vespers" has elicited much more enthusiasm.
Under these circumstances the Directors have deemed it their duty towards the patrons of the opera at once to satisfy public curiosity by producing the opera with all the expedition that is compatible with the very extensive preparations demanded by the work, and never begrudged by the directors of the Academy of Music.
The opera of the Sicilian Vespers was written for the Grand Opera in Paris at the express command of the Emperor. It is well known to critics and connoisseurs that Verdi has introduced in it a new style, which, it is considered by many, will henceforth be the real style in all his own compositions and in those of his followers. While it possesses all the melodic features so conspicuous in Il Trovatore and La Traviata, it is free from certain trivialities which have too often furnished the opponents of Verdi with pretexts for hostility. In the Sicilian Vespers we encounter a manner at once massive and grand, and a boldness of form such as we find in Meyerbeer's Huguenots, Rossini's Moses in Egypt, and that most dramatic of all operas, La Juive. In fact, it possesses all the breadth and strength of construction usually found in Meyerbeer's and Halévy's works, with the spontaneity and elegance of the pure Italian school.
The opera will be brought out under the special superintendence of Signor Muzio, the well-known pupil and friend of Signor Verdi, who, it will be remembered, was engaged last year as the especial conductor of Mlle. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio, from association and familiarity with Verdi and his music, is, of all conductors, the one most familiar with its style and delicate *nuances*, to which he adds all the necessary routine and experience acquired in a long and most intimate connection with Italian music.
If the public have, therefore, just grounds to rely upon full justice being done to the musical department, they can rest assured that the *mise-en-scene* will be, to say the least, in perfect keeping with it. Indeed, the directors can boldly assert that—thanks to the liberality of some of the prominent stockholders of the Academy of Music, who, at the end of Mr. Hackett's last season, advanced to him a large sum of money—there will be an opportunity for bringing out this novelty with a degree of splendor, an exactness of detail, and a richness of effect which have never before been bestowed on a purely Italian work. Four new scenes have been painted for it, each act contributing its request to the eye and illusion to the mind. The dresses are both picturesque and costly. In order to insure the greatest perfection in these respects, the directors have imported a large proportion of them from Paris, and for the rest, have secured the patterns used at the Grand Opera there. A number of splendid suits of medieval accoutrements and properties have also been procured for the Opera, from the ateliers of the celebrated Comptoir Castello

# THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

## The Trial of the Insurgents.

### THE INDICTMENT AND ARRAIGNMENT.

### Arrest of John E. Cook in Pennnsylvania.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Circuit Court, Judge PARKER presiding, met at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury were called, and retired to resume the examination of witnesses. The Court took a recess awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Johnson, U. S. Marshal, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning. He visited the prisoners and identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to ferret out testimony implicating the other parties.

The excitement is unabated, and crowds of persons from the surrounding country are here. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of the slaves, and no fears are entertained of them, but a military guard is kept up, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Consternation among the slaves is caused by the fear of being seized among those of Col. Washington, and they firmly believe the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has as yet been implicated as even sympathizing with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters.

BROWN has made no confession, but, on the contrary, says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and is confident that he will rescue him from the perils that surround him; he says he has had rifles leveled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great peril as it now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows God is with him, and fears nothing.

ALEX. R. BOTELER, member elect of Congress, of this District, has collected from fifty to one hundred letters from the citizens of the neighborhood of BROWN'S house, who searched it before the arrival of the Marines. The letters are in the possession of ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., who has a large number of letters obtained from BROWN'S house by the Marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of the conspirators, containing forty-seven signatures; also, a receipt from HORACE GREELEY for letters, &c., received from BROWN, and an accurately traced map from Chambersburgh to BROWN'S house; copies of letters from BROWN, stating that as the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, they should arrive singly; a letter from MERRIAM stating that of the twenty thousand wanted, G. S. was good for one-fifth; also, a letter from J. E. COOK stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates that will join our side.

Cannon are stationed in front of the Court-house and an armed guard is patroling around the Jail.

Capt. Brown has consented to allow Messrs. Faulkner and Botts to act as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully, and give him the advantage of every privilege that the law will allow.

Stevens declares that he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them.

There is a decided sympathy for Stephens, not only on account of his sufferings, but because he has shown none of that vindictiveness and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is regarded as caused by the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that the other prisoners have lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

At 12 o'clock the Court reassembled.

The Grand Jury reported a true bill against the prisoners, and were discharged.

Charles B. Harding, assisted by Andrew Hunter, represents the Commonwealth, and Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts are counsel for the prisoners.

A true bill was found against each prisoner:

*First*—For conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection.

*Second*—For treason to the Commonwealth; and

*Third*—For murder.

The prisoners, who were accompanied by a body of armed men, passed through the street and entered the Court-house without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better, and his eye was not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the Court-room, evidently unable to sit; he has the appearance of a dying man, breathing with great difficulty.

Before the reading of the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the County Court considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Mr. Botts. If the Court was about to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so now.

The Court stated that it would assign them any members of the Bar they might select.

After consulting Capt. Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green, his assistant, to assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Mr. Brown then arose and said: I do not intend to detain the Court, but barely wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, that I am not now in circumstances that enable me to attend to a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe wound in the back, or rather in one kidney, which enfeebles me very much. But I am doing well, and I only ask for a very short delay of my trial, and I think I may get able to listen to it; and I merely ask this that as the saying is "the devil may have his dues," no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired, and rendered indistinct in consequence of wounds I have about my head. I cannot hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court has said this morning. I would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect to be under the circumstances. A very short delay would be all I would ask. I do not presume to ask more than a very short delay, so that I may in some degree recover and be able at least to listen to my trial, and hear what questions are asked of the citizens and what their answers are. If that could be allowed me I should feel very much obliged.

Mr. Hunter said the request was rather premature. The arraignment could be made, and this question could then be considered.

The Court ordered the indictment to be read, so that the prisoners could plead guilty or not guilty and would then consider Mr. Brown's request.

The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment, with difficulty, and Stevens being held upright by two bailiffs. Porte Crayon was present, and took sketches of the prisoners as thus arraigned.

The reading of the indictment occupied about twenty minutes; each of the prisoners responded to the question "Not Guilty," and desired to be tried separately.

*Mr. Hunter*—The State elects to try John Brown first.

*Mr. Botts*—I am instructed by Brown to say that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He has heard to-day that Counsel of his own choice will be here, whom he will, of course, prefer. He only asks for a delay of two or three days. It seems to me but a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it.

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the Commonwealth, or for one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, nor to object to anything that involved a simple consideration of human life, where it could be properly allowed; yet, in regard to this proposition to delay the trial of John Brown two or three days, they deemed it their duty that the Court, before determining matters, should be put in possession of facts and circumstances, judicially, that they were aware of in the line of their duties, as prosecutors. His own opinion was, that it *was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner a single day*, and that there was no necessity for it. He alluded, in general terms, to the condition of things with which they were surrounded. They were such as rendered it dangerous to delay, to say nothing of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of the community, growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners were to be tried. Our law, in making special provisions for allowing, in the discretion of the Court, briefer time than usual in case of conviction for such offenders, between the condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly, in proceedings of this kind. In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive the unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient ground for delay, but that the jailor and physicians be examined. As to excpeting counsel from abroad, he said that no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary every facility had been afforded. Able and intelligent counsel had been assigned them here, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to. There was also a public duty resting upon them to avoid, as far as possible within the forms of law, and with reference to the great and never-to-be-lost-sight-of, of giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners, the *introduction of anything likely to weaken our present position*, and give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issues from the jury in time, or whether it comes from the mouths of the prisoners, or any other source. It was their position that had been imperiled and jeopardized, as they supposed, by enemies.

Mr. Harding concurred in the objections of Mr. Hunter, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing in the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had had no opportunity of consulting with the prisoner, or preparing a defence. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but not sufficient time had been afforded to receive answers.

Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable. Mr. BOTTS added that at present the excitement was so great as, perhaps, to deter Northern counsel from coming out, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed that they would come and take part in the case.

The Court stated that if physical inability were shown, a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumstances of the prisoners it was natural that they should seek delay. The brief period remaining before the close of the term of the Court, rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the physician who had attended Brown, to testify as to his condition.

Dr. Mason thought Brown was able to go on understandingly with the trial. He did not think his wounds were such as to effect his mind or recollection. He had always conversed freely and intelligently about this affair. He had heard him complain of debility but not of hardness of hearing.

Mr. Cockerell, one of the guards at the jail, said that Brown had always been ready to converse freely.

*Mr. Avis*, jailor, sworn: Had heard Brown frequently say to persons visiting him, that his mind was confused and his hearing affected; he would not like to give any opinion as to his ability to—

[At this point the telegraph from Charlestown ceased working, owing to the storm prevailing there.]

### ARREST OF JOHN E. COOK.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Capt. COOK was arrested yesterday afternoon by Messrs. DANIEL LOGAN and CLAGGETT FITZHUGH, at Montalto, Franklin County, fourteen miles from this place. His printed commission, filled up and signed by BROWN, and marked number 4, was found on his person, as was also a memorandum written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE, and bequeathed to LEWIS W. WASHINGTON in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left in the mountain. He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions, and was much fagged down and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night, and, after an examination before Justice REISHER, and being fully identified by one of our citizens, who formerly knew him, was committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor WISE. He acknowledged having three others with him, one of whom was seen and conversed with, having a blue blanket over his shoulders and carrying a Sharp's rifle and a double-barrelled gun. The former, he said, belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. Parties will go out in search of the others to-day.

### THE PRISONER AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection was brought before Judge GRAHAM, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to-day. Judge WATTS presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive named ALBERT HAZLETT. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner as the person named, but it was proved that the pistols in his possession were of the same manufacture as were used by the insurgents, and his dress and appearance correspond with the description given by a person who had seen HAZLETT at Harper's Ferry. The Judge appointed a further hearing on Saturday next, and issued subpenas for witnesses from Virginia and elsewhere, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Gov. PACKER to-day ordered that Capt. JOHN E. COOK, now confined in Chambersburgh, and HAZLETT in Carlise Prison, be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia for trial.

### RUMORED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Considerable excitement was caused at Frederick City, this afternoon, by a report that a large body of Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, with the intention of rescuing the Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists. A military company left immediately to assist in the defence of the Charlestown Jail.

The whole affair is believed to be a hoax.

### SUPPOSED SEARCH FOR FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Oct. 25, has the following:

"Some 'suspicious-looking characters,' of gentlemanly but official demeanor, have been 'hanging about town' for a day or two past, and it is supposed that their object in visiting Rochester is to call on Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS for explanations regarding the recent *emeute* at Harper's Ferry. It so happens, however, that Mr. DOUGLASS is out of town, and his present whereabout does not seem to be generally known. The strangers are said to be connected with the United States Marshal's office—deputies of that gentleman, in fact."

### LETTER FROM THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, O., Saturday, Oct. 22.

*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday contains what purports to be a conversation between JOHN BROWN, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, and myself. The editorial criticism in that paper, while unjust, is, nevertheless, moderate and decent in temper and language. Not so the vulgar, but inoffensive comments of the *Commercial* and the *Ohio State Journal* of to-day. Self-respect forbids to a gentleman any notice of such assaults. But the report and editorial of the *Gazette* convey an erroneous impression, which I desire briefly to correct.

Passing of necessity through Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, on my way home from Washington City, I laid over at that place between morning and evening trains for the West. Through the politeness of Col. LEE, the commanding officer, I was allowed to enter the armory inclosure. Inspecting the several objects of interest there, and among them the office building, I came to the room where BROWN and STEPHENS lay, and went in, not aware that Senator MASON or any reporter was present till I entered, and without any purpose of asking a single question of the prisoners, and had there been no prisoners there I should have visited and inspected the place, just as I did, in all these particulars.

No "interview" was asked for by me or any one else of JOHN BROWN, and none granted, whether "voluntarily and out of pure good will," or otherwise. Brown had no voice in the matter, the room being open equally to all who were [illegible] armory inclosure. All went and came alike without consulting BROWN; nor did he know either myself or the other gentleman with whom he conversed. Entering the room, I found Senator MASON, of Virginia, there, casually, together with eight or ten others, and BROWN conversing freely with all who chose to address him. Indeed, he seemed eager to talk to every one; and new visitors were coming and going every moment. There was no arrangement to have any reporter; nor did I observe for some minutes after I entered that any were present. Some one from New-York was taking sketches of BROWN and STEPHENS during the conversation, and the reporter for the *Herald* made himself known to me a short time afterward; but I saw nothing of the *Gazette* reporter till several hours later, and then at the hotel in the village.

Finding BROWN anxious to talk and ready to answer any one who chose to ask a question, and having heard that the insurrection had been planned at the Ohio State Fair held at Zanesville in September, I very naturally made the inquiry of him, among other things, as to the truth of the statement. Learning from his answers that he had lived in Ohio for fifty years, and had visited the State in May or June last, I prosecuted my inquiries to ascertain what connection his conspiracy might have had with the "Oberlin Rescue" Trials then pending, and the insurrectionary movement at that time made in the Western Reserve to organize forcible resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law; and I have now only to regret that I did not pursue the matter further, asking more questions, and making them more specific. It is possible that some others who are so tenderly sensitive in regard to what was developed, might have been equally implicated. Indeed, it is incredible that a mere casual conversation, such as the one held by me with JOHN BROWN, should excite such paroxysms of rage and call forth so much vulgar but impotent vituperation, unless there be much more yet undisclosed. Certain it is that three of the negroes, and they from Obertin, and at least six of the white men, nine in all out of the nineteen, including JOHN BROWN, the leader of the insurrection, were, or had been, from Ohio, where they had received sympathy and counsel, if not material aid in their conspiracy.

But the visit and interrogation were both casual, and did not continue over twenty minutes at the longest. Brown so far from being exhausted, volunteered several speeches to the reporter, and more than once insisted that the conversations did not disturb or annoy him in the least. The report in the New-York *Herald*, of Oct. 21, is generally very accurate, though several of the questions attributed to me, and particularly the first four, ought to have been put into the mouth of "Bystander," who, by the way, represents at least half a score of different persons.

"As to the charge preferred of breach of good taste and propriety," and all that, I propose to judge of it myself, having been present on the occasion. There was neither "interview," "catechising," "inquisition," "pumping," nor any effort of the kind, but a short and casual conversation with the leader of a bold and murderous insurrection, a man of singular intelligence, in full possession of all his faculties, and anxious to explain his plans and motives so far as was possible without implicating his confederates otherwise than by declining to answer. The developments are important; *let the galled jades wince.*

And now allow me to add that it is vain to underrate either the man or his conspiracy. Capt. JOHN BROWN is as brave and resolute a man as ever headed an insurrection, and in a good cause, and with a sufficient force, would have been a consummate partisan commander. He has coolness, daring, persistency, the stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable. He is tall, wiry, muscular, but with little flesh—with a cold, gray eye, gray hair, beard and mustache, compressed lips and sharp aquiline nose; of cast-iron face and frame, and with powers of endurance equal to anything needed to be done or suffered in any cause. Though engaged in a wicked, mad and fanatical enterprise, he is the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic or madman; his powers are rather executory than inventive, and he never had the depth or breadth of mind to originate and contrive himself the plan of insurrection which he undertook to carry out. The conspiracy was, unquestionably, far more extended than yet appears, numbering among the conspirators many more than the handful of followers who assailed Harper's Ferry, and having in the North and West, if not also in the South, as its counselors and abettors, men of intelligence, position, and wealth. Certainly, it was among the best-planned and executed conspiracies that ever failed.

For two years he had been plotting and preparing it with aiders and comforters a thousand miles apart, in the Slave States and the Free; for six months he lived without so much as suspicion in a Slave State, and near the scene of the insurrection, winning even the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, yet collecting day by day large quantities of arms, and making ready for the outbreak. He had as complete an equipment, even to intrenching tools, as any commander in a regular campaign, and intended, like NAPOLEON, to make war support war. He had Sharpe's rifles and Maynard's revolving or marksmen, and pikes for the slaves. In the dead hour of night, crossing the Potomac, he seized the Armory with many thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war; and making prisoners of more than thirty of the workmen, officers and citizens, overawed the town of Harper's Ferry with its thousand inhabitants. With less than half a score of men surviving, he held the Armory for many hours, refusing, though cut off from all succor, and surrounded upon all sides, to surrender, and was taken with sword in hand, overpowered by superior numbers, yet fighting to the last. During this short insurrection eighteen men were killed and ten or more severely wounded—twice the number killed and wounded on the part of the American force at the Battle of New-Orleans.

JOHN BROWN failed to excite a general and most wicked, bloody and desolating servile and civil war, only *because the slaves and non-slaveholding white men of the vicinity, the former twenty thousand in number, would not rise.* He had prepared arms and ammunition for fifteen hundred men, and captured, at the first blow, enough to arm more than fifty thousand; and yet he had less than thirty men—more, nevertheless, than have begun half the revolutions and conspiracies which history records. But he had not tampered with slaves, nor solicited the non-slaveholding whites around him, because he really believed that the moment the blow was struck they would gather to his standard, and expecting, furthermore, the promised reinforcements instantly from the North and West. This was the basis upon which the whole conspiracy was planned; and had his belief been well founded, he would unquestionably have succeeded in stirring up a most formidable insurrection, possibly involving the peace of the whole country, and requiring, certainly, great armies and vast treasure to suppress it.

Here was his folly and madness. He believed and acted upon the faith which for twenty years has been so persistently taught in every form throughout the Free States, and which is but another mode of statement of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict"—that Slavery and the three hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders of the South are only tolerated, and that the millions of slaves and non-slaveholding white men are ready and eager to rise against the "oligarchy," needing only a leader and deliverer. The conspiracy was the natural and necessary consequence of the doctrines proclaimed every day, year in and year out, by the apostles of Abolition. But BROWN was sincere, earnest, practical; he proposed no mild works in his faith, reckless of murder, treason, and every other crime. This was his madness and folly. He perishes justly and miserably—an insurgent and a felon; but guiltier than he, and with his blood upon their heads, are the false and cowardly prophets and teachers of Abolition.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

### SENTIMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

*From the Richmond Whig.*

We repeat that the affair at Harper's Ferry was *not* an insurrection at all—that the slaves had nothing to do with it—that, on the contrary, the slaves themselves were terrified and panic stricken by the audacious invasion of these Abolition conspirators. We desire the Northern people—especially the Northern Abolitionists, who prate about the oppression and discontent of Southern slaves—to remember the striking and significant fact that the slaves were not participants in the late affair, and that the affair itself was, therefore, not a *slave* insurrection, in any sense or to any extent, but a pure and absolute conspiracy and invasion on the part of Northern Abolitionists alone! We wish them to put this great and instructive fact in their pipes, and smoke it at their leisure; and they will learn therefrom another great, instructive and incontrovertible fact, to wit: That the slaves of the South are contented with their lot, peaceably disposed, loyal to their masters, and hate a meddling Northern intruder and Abolitionist with a perfect hatred. Let them remember this truth, too, that the chief unhappiness of Southern slaves is produced by fear of the Abolitionists—by apprehension on their part that the Abolitionists will, some time or other, and some how or other, forcibly abduct them from their humane masters and comfortable homes, and take them to the free North or to Canada! This fact may be new to the Northern Abolitionists: but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and should be allowed to have its just and proper influence upon the Northern mind. The slaves both fear and hate the Northern Abolitionists, and look upon them, as they really are, as their worst and only enemies.

### The Bark Laurens.

SIX HUNDRED SLAVES LANDED AT CUBA.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of last evening says: "We learn that it is stated on good authority in New-London that the bark *Laurens*, whose seizure on suspicion of being intended as a slaver our readers will remember, has landed a cargo of about 600 slaves on the Island of Cuba! The Captain and mate have been seen in New-York for three or four days past.

This intelligence comes through passengers on a late California steamer which touched at Havana, and well-informed persons have no doubt of its substantial truth. We never had the least doubt from the evidence given in the trial here, that the *Laurens* was intended as a slaver, and we know that people were very generally astonished that Judge INGERSOLL should have arrived at a decision so contrary to the belief of almost every man who heard the evidence. Whether the above report is true or not, we think it more than probable that the *Laurens* has, ere this, been employed in that nefarious traffic, the revival of which seems to be the chief object of the modern Democracy.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.—The statement that the appointment of the Assistant Marshals to take the census was to be announced in a few days having been copied into our columns from some other source, we think it proper to state that these officers will not be appointed before Spring, as the details of the work of the next census will not be commenced before the 1st of June, 1860.—*Washington Star, Oct. 25.*

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Oct. 26.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Michigan 6s, '78 | 102 | |
| 10,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90, 91 | | |
| 5,000 | do | b60 | 89 |
| 5,000 | do | | 89⅞ |
| 5,000 | Virg'a in State 6s | | 94⅞ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | | 84⅞ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 1st M. bs. | | 82⅝ |
| 2,000 | Hud. R.R. 1st M. | | 102⅜ |
| 2,000 | do | | 102¼ |
| 2,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d M. | | 78 |
| 1000 | M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mtg. S. F. C. bds. | | 84⅜ |
| 3000 | Mic. S. 2d mtg bds | | 35 |
| 10,000 | M. S. S. F. bds. | s30 | 60 |
| 3000 | do | | 59 |
| 2500 | Ill. Cen. R. bds. | | 85¼ |
| 1000 | Ill Freeland bds. | | 95 |
| 8 | Bank of Commerce | | 90¼ |
| 5 | do | | 90 |
| 15 | Am. Exchange Bk. | | 103½ |
| 100 | Canton Company | | 17¾ |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. | s60 | 82½ |
| 50 | do | | 82⅞ |
| 50 | Cum. Coal Pref. | | 14¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 14⅝ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 14¾ |
| 150 | Pacific M. S. Co. | | 73½ |
| 150 | do | | 73¼ |
| 950 | N. Y. Cen. R. | | 79⅞ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 79⅜ |
| 300 | do | s60 | 79¼ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 79⅜ |
| 65 | do | | 79⅞ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 79¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 79⅞ |
| 150 | do | b60 | 80 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 80 |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | | 6¼ |
| 200 | Har. R. Pref'd. | b60 | 36 |
| 100 | Reading R. | | 37⅛ |
| 200 | Mich. Central R. | s30 | 38⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 38⅛ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 38¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 | 38⅝ |
| 200 | do | | 38⅞ |
| 500 | Parlem R. Pref. | | 36 |
| 300 | Reading R. | | 37⅛ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 37⅜ |
| 200 | do | | 37⅝ |
| 250 | Panama R. | s60 | 124½ |
| 25 | do | | 153½ |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | b60 | 18 |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | | 39 |
| 50 | do | | 38⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 38⅞ |
| 100 | do | | 39 |
| 400 | do | b30 | 38⅜ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 38⅝ |
| 250 | do | | 38⅜ |
| 150 | do | s60 | 38½ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 38⅛ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 38⅝ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 14⅜ |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. Railroad | | 64¾ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 65 |
| 50 | do | | 65 |
| 550 | Galena & Chi. R. s3 | | 71¾ |
| 100 | do | s3 | 71⅝ |
| 50 | do | s3 | 71⅞ |
| 350 | do | | 72 |
| 500 | do | s60 | 71¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 72 |
| 150 | do | s10 | 72 |
| 1450 | Chi. & R. Isl. R. s3 | | 62 |
| 500 | do | | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 62 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 62 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 61¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 61¾ |
| 200 | do | b10 | 62 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 62¼ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Mo. State 6s | | 84¾ |
| 2,000 | M. C. R 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds. | | 84⅜ |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co. | | 73 |
| 25 | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | | 90½ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. | s60 | 79¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 79⅞ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 79¾ |
| 140 | do | | 79⅞ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 79¾ |
| 150 | do | b60 | 80 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 80 |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | | 6¼ |
| 200 | Har. R. Pref'd. | b60 | 36 |
| 100 | Reading R. | | 37⅛ |
| 200 | Mich. Central R. | s30 | 38⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 38⅛ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 38¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 | 38⅝ |
| 200 | do | | 38⅞ |
| 50 | Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. | | 14⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 14⅝ |
| 150 | do | | 14¾ |
| 100 | Panama Rail'd. | s60 | 123⅛ |
| 53 | do | | 123¾ |
| 10 | Illinois Cen. R. | | 65 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 65⅜ |
| 150 | do | | 65¼ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 65⅛ |
| 100 | Gal. & Ch'go R. | s10 | 72 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 71⅞ |
| 100 | do | s3 | 72 |
| 100 | do | s5 | 72 |
| 100 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | s60 | 62 |
| 150 | do | s60 | 62¼ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 62⅜ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 62¼ |
| 10 | Indian'polis & C.R. | | 49 |

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The market and Money accounts from Europe by the *Persia* this morning to the 15th October, though only two days later than by the previous arrival, are unusually full and interesting, and for our great staples, quite satisfactory. The private mail is perhaps even more cheerful in tone, particularly from the Cotton trade at Manchester, than the circulars and newspapers. In that market, the day before the steamer sailed, there was much steadiness in the demand for goods and yarns, and the slight decline in prices earlier in the week was being recovered. The trade feel altogether in buoyant spirits, and their orders for the raw material to this side are coming out unusually early, on the safer calculation than was made last year, that no advantage in price and still less in the quality and selection of Cotton is to be gained by postponement, be the new crop ever so large. We notice that 66,000 bales have gone forward this week from the Southern ports—by far the heaviest export for the third week in October known for six years past—and that of this amount 53,000 bales went to England. The improvement in price at Liverpool the week the *Persia* sailed is about ⅛d., placing Orleans middlings a sixteenth above 7d. The sales of the week, 55,000, of which Manchester took 42,000 bales.

The Grain reports by this arrival, though hardly supported from Liverpool, as compared with the advance by the Quebec steamer, are again firmer from London and the provincial markets of England. The manufacturing activity and prosperity of the Kingdom, and the cheapness of money in London, added to the belief that the late harvest in England and France is barely up to an average one, appear to be slowly but steadily influencing better prices for Grain to a point that will authorize at least a fair export movement from this country through the Winter. In point of quality our Wheat will compare favorably this season with the best yield of Europe, which is no mean advantage, of course, in filling export orders. Of this grain and of Indian Corn our supply, though questioned perhaps in particular quarters, is certainly beyond the average of any one of the past five years.

The ease in Money in London continues to increase, and the London *Times* is discussing what to do with it. The Money writer for that journal, after glancing at the various Public Funds of other countries, and taking especial pains to refer to past disappointments in the speculative Securities of the United States, concludes that the British Funds and British Railways must continue to advance in demand for investment, until the commercial prosperity of the Kingdom takes a turn on new wars, or signs of political trouble "create alarm, or prices have attained the mania point, when the public, now so discreet, will rush into any novel imposture that may be concocted for them." The day before the steamer sailed Consols closed at 95⅞@96 for money, and 96@96⅛ for the November account. Loans on the Stock Exchange are 1½ ₱ cent. and discounts at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of England had taken £1,000,000 Government Securities by way of employing an increasing line of public and private deposits. The payment of the Quarterly Dividends had withdrawn in small sums £354,000 Gold. It is stated from Paris, that

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a rapid diminution in the stock of bullion. It is, however, not nearly equal to the increase during the preceding two months. During that period the Bank received about £3,400,000, and it has now lost £2,100,000 the total amount in hand being £23,700,000. In the bills discounted there is an increase of £1,250,000, which does not harmonize with the accounts in the various journals of stagnation in the general trade of the country.

In American stocks in London a decline is noted in Illinois Central shares to 38 dis. The Bonds 76 @77 ex coupon. A fair demand continued for State and Federal Securities. United States 5s, of 1874, 92¾@93¼ ₱ cent.

In our own Stock Market, to-day, there is an improved business. The speculation for lower prices, noticed yesterday, was renewed at the early Board with considerable vigor, and the contracts largely multiplied in Michigan Central, Galena and Rock Island, the sellers accepting 3-day bids quite freely, on account of the comparative ease in the cash certificates on the Street. There was also some disposition shown to follow down New-York Central, though the demand manifested was rather too strong to encourage the calculation of immediate profit, and 79¾ cash, and 79⅝, seller 30@60 days, were the lowest points reached, and from these the afternoon demand carried the price back to 80 ₱ cent., at which the stock left off. The fall in the Western stocks yesterday and this morning, also appeared to bring forward orders to buy, and the whole market, before the final close of business, turned upward. Michigan Central, after selling at 38½, closed 39¼; Rock Island from 62, advanced to 62⅝@⅝; Galena from 71¾ to 72¼@⅜; and Michigan Guaranteed from 14 to 14⅜. Illinois Central 65¼, same as yesterday afternoon. Panama fell off ½ ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail lost about ½ ₱ cent. of yesterday's rise, closing 93 ₱ cent. Reading, Hudson, Harlem and Erie, without marked variation either way. There was no change in the price of State securities, with less business, however, than yesterday. Missouris were offered and taken in small lots at 84¾ ₱ cent. In Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. there was a decline of ½ ₱ cent. This Company will have to renew in the course of next year, part in April and the remainder in October, about $1,200,000 of the old debt, for which the Sinking Fund 8 ₱ cents. are provided. On a similar renewal last year, 25@30 ₱ cent. was lost by way of discount, the Bonds being taken at 70@75, and soon after selling up to 90@95. The probability is that the next negotiation will be effected upon more favorable terms, the pressure upon the finances of the Company being less and a longer notice given. The Sinking Fund mortgage, all told, to cover the old and new debt, is $8,000,000, and the Capital $6,000,000. The Hudson mortgages sold, to-day, at 102½@¼ for the firsts, and 78 for the thirds. Illinois Centrals were steady at 85¼, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund again sold at 50 ₱ cent. The general market closed firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa*, there was less firmness, at the close, in Bills on London, which is scarcely to be wondered at in the face of $1,452,076 Exchange made against Bullion from this port, and 3,300,000 this week against Cotton from the South. Southern bills, bank drawn or indorsed, closed 109¾@110 ₱ cent., and leading Bankers', here, 110¼@110½ ₱ cent. There is a further liberal supply of California bars, from the *Baltic's* cargo yesterday, on the market for Saturday's steamers, but the extent of the export demand is not yet estimated. There is no change in Discounts to-day. Money on demand loan to the Stock Brokers continues to be offered to the old firms in the street at 5 ₱ cent. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1859. | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received at Ports | 508,000 | 450,000 | 211,000 | 356,000 | 400,000 |
| Ex. to Great Britain | 148,000 | 80,000 | 57,000 | 20,000 | 124,000 |
| Export to France | 41,000 | 34,000 | 13,000 | 33,000 | 24,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 15,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 25,000 |
| Total Exports | 202,000 | 124,000 | 82,000 | 73,000 | 173,000 |
| Stock on hand | 375,000 | 240,000 | 170,000 | 288,000 | 292,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Received at Ports | 133,000 | 110,000 | 50,000 | 88,000 | 69,000 |
| Ex. to Great Britain | 53,000 | 25,000 | 16,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| Exports to France | 12,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 1,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 13,000 |
| Total Exports | 66,000 | 37,000 | 32,000 | 19,000 | 41,000 |

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remark, on the crop news from the South:

"During the past week we have had some changes in the weather in the South, which may affect the estimates of the crop later on, when the influences are fully developed. Rain fell very frequently from the 16th to 19th inst., over a large portion of the cotton growing region. This has been followed by a lower range of temperature with slight frosts in various sections. The frost has not been severe enough to kill the plant, but it may have an influence on the further maturing of the bolls, should cold or even moderately cold weather continue; this is of course in the future. The weather since the 16th inst. throughout the South has not been of the same forcing or growing character as prevailed during the same time last year. It has been good for picking, but not as favorable for maturing as it might have been. There is no change in the general estimate of the probable crop, but we think there is somewhat less confidence in very extreme figures."

From the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, we have the following Currency quotations:

| Banks. | Discount. | Banks. | Discount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York State | .3-10@ ⅜ | Canada | ⅛@ ⅜ |
| New-England | 1-5@ — | Michigan | ¾@ — |
| New-Jersey | ⅛@ ¾ | Ohio, Ky., and Ind. | ⅜@ 1 |
| Philadelphia | ⅛@ ¾ | La. 100s and under | ⅜@ 1 |
| Baltimore | ¼@ — | La. over 100s | 1¼@1½ |
| Interior Penn | ⅜@ ⅝ | Missouri | 1¼@1½ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ⅝ | Tennessee | 1¼@1½ |
| Delaware | ⅛@ ⅜ | Ill., Wis. & Iowa | @ 2 |
| N. Carolina | 1 @ — | Mobile | 1¼@ — |
| S. Carolina & Ga | ¾@ — | Alabama (free) | 2 @ — |
| Virginia | ⅜@ ¾ | | |

From the Western Roads we have reports of an increase in the third week's traffic in October of $8,300 on the Galena line, $6,800 on the Rock Island, and $3,000 on Michigan Southern.

We are requested to direct attention to the advertisement of Fulton County Bonds of the State of Illinois, on private sale by GEO. M. T. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

### Galena and Chicago Receipts.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The operators against the Galena and Chicago line attempt to break the force of its large and steady increase of receipts this Fall, by calling it a "transient thing," and "due only to bringing the crop to market," and also that it is only in freight after all. As the crop has to be brought to market every year, and as the Galena line has brought it every year since it was built, chiefly during these same months of September and October, this "transient thing" seems